FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 AUGUST 1986

Lebanon

The 14 August meeting of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, suspended after the appearance of gunmen on the streets of the Al-Ashrafiyah area of East Beirut, resumed later that night at the behest of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Samir Ja'ja' chaired the meeting, which according to the radio agreed on three immediate steps necessary to restore stability in the area: the removal of any armed presence and the prohibition of its return; the opening of all roads; and the order for all armed forces to remain in their barracks. The same radio added that the Executive Committee approved the Phalangist request to take immediate measures to restore stability.

Meanwhile, fighting flared again in Al-Ashrafiyah and Karm al-Zaytun, also in East Beirut, between supporters of Ja'ja' and those of former Lebanese Forces leader Fu'ad Abu Nadir, Beirut radio reported, adding later that Ja'ja's men also clashed with supporters of Marun Mash'alani. On the cause of the renewed fighting, a Lebanese Forces source cited by Voice of Lebanon said that gunmen approaching from the east of Al-Ashrafiyah fired on a barracks held by Mash'alani's men, hoping to draw personnel there back to the streets. A Lebanese Forces official went to the barracks to try to calm the tension, the radio continued, which led to the resumption of the suspended meeting.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed two Iranian F-5's while they were attempting to bomb residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah area, INA reported.

In Geneva, the Iranian foreign minister told the UN disarmament conference that U.S. satellites provided Iraq with military information on Iran, Tehran radio reported. Iraqi sources rejected the charge, denying that Iraq received any U.S. military or logistical support, KUNA disclosed.

Elsewhere, a Jerusalem *Al-Nahar* report from Baghdad claimed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has been stripped of all military powers in the wake of the "deterioration" in the war, according to Jerusalem radio, whose correspondent added that no other source has confirmed the report. The first decision by the military leadership without the Iraqi president, whose powers were said to have been curtailed during an emergency session held "last week," was to bomb Sirri Island, the newspaper continued. Regarding that attack, Gulf oil production sources said 25 to 30 percent of the Sirri Island facility was "completely destroyed" during the Iraqi raid, according to an *Al-Ittihad* article cited by WAKH.

Turkey-Iraq

A Turkish Government statement carried by Ankara radio announced that following a 12 August attack in which "bandits" ambushed Turkish soldiers, killing 12 and wounding 10, "a few" Turkish Air Force planes carried out an attack along the border and inside Iraq, bombing the places where the "bandits" were hiding. The attack was conducted in accordance with the agreements existing between the two countries, the statement continued.

Gulf Affairs

Saudi Arabian troops will be sent to Kuwait under a bilateral agreement in order to protect Kuwaiti oilfields against sabotage, according to an upcoming *Jane's Defence Weekly* report cited by Cairo *Al-Ahram*. According to *Jane's*, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told Saudi Arabia that Iraq will be compelled to send troops to Kuwait to counter Iranian attempts to destabilize that country. Not in favor of such a step, the Kingdom asked the GCC countries participating in the Gulf defense force to approve the use of Saudi troops in Kuwait, *Jane's* continued.

Israel

In an interview carried on Jerusalem television's Arabic service, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis marks a significant change in Israeli-Egyptian relations. In their "very cordial" telephone conversation 13 August, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told Peres that the signing marks the "start of a new era" in bilateral relations, the prime minister continued.

PLO-Spain-Israel

Spain has recognized the Madrid PLO office as a "semi-diplomatic" mission, entitling the organization to the same status as the Arab League, KUNA reported. The Spanish decision was "less than we had hoped for," according to a PLO spokesman in Spain, the agency continued. The Israeli Government expressed its "disappointment and sorrow" over the move, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio.

Tunisia

The prime minister announced President Habib Bourguiba's decision to hold national elections 2 November, Tunis radio reported.

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Spain Grants Official Status to PLO Office

LD141951 Kuwait KUNA in English 1623 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Madrid, 14 Aug (KUNA) — The Spanish Foreign Ministry Thursday extended formal status to the Palestine Liberation Organization office here, recognizing it as a semi-diplomatic mission.

A statement distributed this morning by the Foreign Ministry's Information Office said: "As of today, the Spanish Government decided to grant official status to the PLO office in Madrid in confirmation of the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity between Spain and the Palestinian people and in conviction of the instrumental role which the PLO is called to play in the quest for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Explaining the elusive statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman later told KUNA that the Spanish Government's decision approves the present status of the PLO office and extends written and official recognition to the organisation after the recognition had been verbal and tacit.

The spokesman added that starting today, the PLO office will enjoy the same diplomatic status as that of the Arab League and the International Tourism Organisation.

The office staff, he explained, will hold diplomatic identity cards but will not enjoy diplomatic immunity and will [word indistinct] on the list of diplomatic representations issued by the Foreign Ministry.

Commenting on the decision, director of the PLO office here, Faoud Yassin, said it adds nothing new and noted 'it was less than we had hoped for.'

Under the new arrangement, the Palestinian representative explained, the office will be in a position to handle diplomatic mail and use the code in its telecommunications.

The PLO office here is functioning since March 1977 after it was operating before from within the Arab League Bureau. Palestinian-Spanish contacts reached their zenith in 1979 when PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat paid an official visit to Madrid at the invitation of the then-Prime Minister Adolfo Soarez.

PLO Offices Comment

LD150130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] There is a difference of opinions over the Spanish Government's decision to formalize the status of the PLO office's diplomatic representation in Madrid. Diplomatic sources have described the measure as logical, and in accordance with the government's traditional policy supporting the Palestinian cause. The decision is supported by the Socialist and Communist parties, and criticized by the Popular Alliance as opportunist. Here is Gerardo Saenz:

[Begin recording] [Saenz] [passage omitted] Eduardo Cerro of the Officie of Diplomatic Information comments:

[Cerro] It means a number of privileges, such as tax exemptions, appearing on the diplomatic list in a special section which refers to other representations, freedom of communications, facilities to register official cars of the diplomatic mission, and so on. [end recording]

This decision by the Spanish Government has been greeted with satisfaction by the PLO representation in Madrid, a decision which demonstrates (?as has been said) the warm relations between the Spanish and Palestinian peoples. (Hani Faydi) PLO spokesman in Madrid:

[Begin (Faydi) recording] Well, first this shows that the Spanish people are convinced of the justness of the Palestinian cause, of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and of course this decision supports and applies to some extent the resolutions — some of the UN resolutions. [end recording]

PLO, Cape Verde To Establish Diplomatic Relations

LD142049 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Verde and the PLO are to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassador level.

This decision was made public at the end of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the island republic.

A joint communique was released in the Cape Verde capital Praia today on the discussions held between President Aristides Pereira and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, notably on the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Prior to his departure, 'Arafat told reporters that he was in agreement with the recent initiative of France and the USSR for a conference to be held with the participation of principal members of the UN Security Council and all the parties involved in the Palestinian issue.

Arab League's Klibi Urges Iranian Moderation

LD131441 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 13 Aug (TAP) — The secretary general of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi, called on the Iranians to let reason triumph over other things, to give the interest of the Islamic nation priority over other considerations, and to resort to the teachings of the Islamic Shari'ah for a reconciliation and an end to the fighting between the two Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran.

In a statement issued yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the peace initiative recently announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, with the aim of putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war, Chadli Klibi affirmed that the Arabs "are serious in their desire for peace and cooperation to counter the hatred which [word indistinct] for 6 years of war, and the Arabs have no aim behind their effort except to ensure the mutual interest of both parties."

USSR Reportedly To Mediate Between Syria, Palestinians

JN131428 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Bayan* — The USSR has promised to send a political delegation to Damascus for talks with Syrian officials and PFLP leaders to convince the two sides to soften their stands toward Palestinian national unity. Informed sources told *Al-Bayan* this Soviet effort responds to the desire of three Palestinian factions which recently met in Moscow to discuss ways to unify the PLO. The three factions were Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party.

These sources added that Mahmud 'Abbas, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, and Na'im al-Ashhab, who represented the three factions, expressed their desire for the USSR to contact Syria and the PFLP to ensure the success of efforts being exerted to achieve Palestinian national unity by holding a PNC session in Algiers next month.

Qaddumi Says PLO 'Determined' To Hold Arab Summit

JN141741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chief of the PLO Political Department, has said that the PLO is determined to convene the emergency Arab summit as soon as possible. He noted that if the summit does not convene for tactical reasons, the foreign ministers can hold a meeting of the Arab League, particularly since the Arab League is facing some financial difficulties and problems. In statements published in Kuwait yesterday, Abu al-Lutf said that nobody has the right to harm the PLO particularly since it has become an olive tree with deep roots in the Arab land and everybody should benefit from its fruit.

DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah on PLO Unity, Dialogue

JN150842 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Aug (QNA) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has stated that the recent Palestinian talks in Moscow between the Democratic Alliance delegation and the Fatah Movement were positive. He said these talks showed the two parties' desire for a serious, speedy action to restore the PLO's unity on a sound basis.

Hawatimah called on all Palestinian resistance factions to immediately begin a purposeful and constructive dialogue. He asserted that the divisions the Palestinian ranks are witnessing only serve the enemies of the cause.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Damascus, Hawatimah expressed hope that all of the Palestinian revolution's factions will realize the seriousness of the current phase through which the Arab situation in general and the Palestine question in particular are passing so that all efforts are unified in order to resist Israeli aggression.

Hawatimah asserted that the Palestinian Democratic Alliance will work to remove any obstacles that might impede holding a dialogue among the Palestinian factions. He said the Fatah Movement did not set preconditions for such a dialogue and that everyone can raise whatever they like at the negotiating table instead of casting doubts and instead of the media campaigns that entrench divisions.

Hawatimah added that it was agreed with the Fatah Movement to convene a unifying PNC and that its date and venue will be agreed upon during the negotiations to be held among all of the concerned parties.

In his statement, the Palestinian official said that the Soviet leadership warned all of the Palestinian parties that time is not in favor of the Palestinians, and that U.S. imperialism and Zionism are working to exclude the PLO from any settlements and to find alternatives to the PLO.

PLO Spokesman: PNC Session 'Matter of Time'

JN141020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Doha, 14 Aug (QNA) — PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has stated that the convocation of a new PNC session is only a matter of time. He added that this issue was discussed in a detailed manner during the recent PLO Executive Committee meetings in Baghdad. In an interview with the Qatari paper *Al-Rayah* today, the Palestinian official said that the PLO is ready to hold a dialogue with all Palestinian factions that are officially recognized gy the PNC without any exceptions or conditions.

On the PFLP's adherence to the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a condition for the participation of the Palestinian factions in the dialogue, 'Abd al-Rahman explained that this objection is a formal one and that the recent Algiers meeting that was attended by the PLO factions has removed all previous reservations on this agreement.

'Abd al-Rahman said that the PLO supports the invigoration of the activities of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee that was set up by the Arab summit to bolster steadfastness in the occupied territories, stressing that the PLO rejects any support that may be offered for a West Bank development plan that is submitted by one side. He also denied recent reports about a secret meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Cairo.

AL-QABAS on Intra-Palestinian Accord, Differences

JN141933 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] Algiers — *Al-Qabas* has learned from informed Palestinian sources that the PLO leadership officially informed the Algerian Government that only five factions of the Palestinian resistance agreed to accept the Algerian Government's invitation to meet. These are the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, the ALF, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party. This is to prepare for a new PNC session.

The PLO leadership has told the Algerian Government that these factions, having held meetings and consultations in Moscow, hope Algeria will set a deadline for the rest of the factions to agree to meet. Algeria was informed of the points of the Palestinian agreement to meet in Algeria and of the meeting's agenda. *Al-Qabas* has learned that the five factions agreed to accept the Algerian invitation to prepare for a new PNC session.

The PFLP said that it had set conditions unacceptable to Fatah in principle rather than substance, as Fatah wanted to attend without prior conditions. Therefore, Fatah hoped that Algeria would approach the PFLP to get a final reply on whether they would attend.

The Palestinian sources said: The rest of the factions condition their participation in an intra-Palestinian dialogue on a Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation. We believe this stipulation hinders the intra-Palestinian dialogue because sorting out relations with Syria is not easy. Besides, Palestinian-Syrian relations are intertwined and entangled with Palestinian- Arab and Palestinian-international relations. Therefore, we believe that these factions' wish for a solution with Syria — although this accords with our attitude — is a veiled rejection of the Algerian invitation.

The Palestinian factions hoped that the Algerian Government, in light of its contacts, would reveal the stands of the other parties and boycott the organizations which refuse to attend the conference in Algeria.

The points on which agreement was reached in the proposed meetings are:

1. Action in the occupied territories. This has been subdivided into three categories:

a. Military: unifying the military action of the Palestinian resistance factions inside the occupied Arab territories, launching joint military operations, and issuing unified communiques and not individual ones.

b. Political: unifying the political aim with each faction reserving the right to function within its special framework.

c. Financial: agreeing on ways of funding development projects in the occupied territories and strengthening opposition there to Israeli and U.S. projects.

2. The Palestinian arena and political moves:

The key points are:

a. The formation of a permanent action committee from the factions to discuss all political moves.

b. Discussion of all points of disageement on political moves and current initiatives within closed Palestinian frameworks away from the media.

c. Unification of the general framework of the political programs of all the factions.

d. Unification of the overall information policy.

3. Calling a NPC session: Agreement has been reached on discussing an agenda for the session and on the need for its speedy meeting without reference to the fate of the 17th PNC session held in Amman, over which some factions have reservations. A final solution of this point is to be left for the reconciliation meeting in Algeria.

Al-Qabas has learned that the Algerian Government requested that the PLO give it a short time before it gives a final response to the Palestinian notes.

Sources close to the Algerian Government say the government tends to extend invitation to all factions without taking a hard line against the factions that did not attend the meeting [not further identified].

'Arafat Praises Retaliation for IAF Raid

LD122202 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at graduation ceremony for "Cubs and Flowers" Palestinian youth group in Algiers on 11 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] From here, from Algeria, the land of revolution and revolutionaries, the land of 1.5 million martyrs, the revolutionaries of 1 November embrace the revolutionaries of 1 January, the Elaures Mountain embraces the Karmal and the Al-Nar Mountain, to complete the following revolutionary statement: The victory of Algeria will only be achieved when this flag flies over the walls of Jerusalem, and it shall, God willing. [passage omitted]

Yes, it is a revolution until victory. It is by no means a coincidence that this ceremony is being held today in Algeria, the graduation ceremony of the Cubs and Flowers of the Palestinian revolution named after the martyrs of Hamman al-Shatt.

This is a living example of this revolution which will not die and will not be defeated and as [words indistinct] had said, it came into existence in order to remain and as I have said it came into existence in order to remain and to triumph, to triumph, and to triumph.

It is by no means a coincidence my sons, O flowers and sons of Palestine, that today while we are graduating this training session, a fierce battle has been raging for 48 hours between us and this Zionist enemy. It began on the coasts of Palestine and then moved — it was moved by the Israeli-American Air Force — to Al-Miyah wa Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah. Then yesterday we answered them with two military operations, one near Tel Aviv at [word indistinct] and you heard it yesterday, that is, the operation began at 1 o'clock, that is, before I left Baghdad — I was in Baghdad with my brothers in the Palestinian leadership where we shook hands with this Iraqi Army which is fighting in defense of the eastern gate, since the Algerian Army defends the western gate of the Arab nation — I say, before I left Baghdad, the Israeli air operation had begun against our people and

revolutionaries in Al-Miyah wa Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah. At precisely 5 o'clock, the order was issued and the response to their attack came at the Gush 'Ezyon settlement in the heart of the Zionist enemy. More, brothers, at night there was another military operation, that of firing katyushas, and you heard the communique about it a short while ago. The Zionist enemy admitted it and as usual said there were no human losses, but there was much material damage. But I say to them, what does it mean that they admit that katyusha missiles fell inside northern Palestine? What does it mean? It means, my sons, my beloved, that 4 years ago the Israeli Army moved on an American order from President Reagan himself and the agreement of Begin. They said it will take 2 days or 3 days, in accordance with the plan drawn up by Sharon and Alexander Haig, or 4 days and we will finish this Palestinian revolution. [passage omitted]

But we fought the longest battle with the Israeli enemy which lasted 88 days and then the longest war of attrition, we and our Lebanese allies, side by side, in southern Lebanon. And today when a short while ago it admitted — of course [words indistinct] — today when they repeat that they — we have no planes, because our Arab nation [words indistinct] we buy our missiles with our blood and I say with these missiles we responded to the Israeli air raid yesterday. What does this means, brothers? It means that the war they thought would last 4 days is still going on. [passage omitted]

They thought, O brothers, at one time that when the Palestinian forces were scattered to Baghdad, Algeria, Aden, Sanaa, Tunis, the Sudan, and Yemen, these forces would be finished. But when I see in front of me these Cubs and Flowers, I say to those heedless in the Arab region who are cooperating with the Zionist enemy and I say to this Zionist enemy and to the masters of the Zionist enemy in America that these Flowers and Cubs will be the ones who will carry on the march, in order to raise this Palestinian flag, the flag of the Arab nation, over the walls of Jerusalem, its churches, and minarets. [passage omitted]

Jibril: 'Arafat Return to PLO Leadership 'Impossible'

JN131903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Text] PFLP-GC commanders and fedayeen graduated at Al-Jalil camp near Damascus yesterday evening. The graduation ceremony was attended by some Palestinian leaders. After some ground operations and aerial acrobatics were performed, hand grenades were hurled, and flaming barriers were traversed, [PFLP- GC leader] Ahmad Jibril delivered a speech in which he strongly attacked Yasir 'Arafat. He said that 'Arafat's return to the leadership of the PLO as a whole is impossible. Jibril rejected the idea of convening the PNC in Algiers and said: We tell the Algerian president, [DFLP leader] Nayif Hawatimah, and all those advocating this idea: You go [words indistinct].

Jibril advised Hawatimah that he still has a last chance to return to reason and logic and said: We do not believe that the Soviet Union stands by the side of 'Arafat and we do not accept being told that the Soviet Union is a friend and that it wants such and such. The Soviet Union stands by the side of the Palestinian people and not by the side of a Palestinian faction. He added verbatim: We take pride in the Soviet Union's friendship, but we are a liberation movement and it is on this point in particular that we differ with the Soviet Union and disagree with this talk. Jibril called for restoring the PLO's unity on national and pan-Arab bases.

Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] also spoke on this occasion. He termed the current attempt to initiate intra- Palestinian dialogue suspect. He said that Palestinian unity is a militant objective demanded by all, but that it cannot be achieved under 'Arafat's leadership. He indicated that the Palestine National Salvation Front has adopted a similar decision in this regard.

Voice of PLO Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN121828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed timed explosive charges in a bus station used for transporting Zionist soldiers near the (?Avirat) settlement in the Bethlehem area in the occupied West Bank the day before yesterday. The explosion of the charges severely damaged the station, burned a number of buses, and either killed or wounded many enemy personnel.

Immediately after the operation, the occupation forces rushed to the area, besieged it, and conducted an extensive search campaign for our combat group, which managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman also stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied land attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary bombs as it passed on the road of the township of (?Jinnabi) near Tulkarm in the occupied West Bank the night before last. The attack burned the vehicle and wounded its occupants. Despite the occupation forces' armed siege around the area and the enemy's repressive measures, our revolutionary heroes managed to successfully withdraw from the area. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

IDF Bus in Nabulus Attacked

JN141749 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions, the martyr Halim group, operating inside the occupied homeland, moved toward the defined objective yesterday morning and laid an ambush for the enemy military vehicles in the occupied city of Nabulus. At 0810 yesterday as a bus loaded with scores of enemy soldiers traveled from Jerusalem to the north through Nabulus, our revolutionaries attacked it with hand grenades and incendiary bombs, killing and wounding a number of enemy soldiers and damaging the bus. The Zionist police forces immediately cordoned off the area of operations after imposing a curfew on it, launched large-scale combing campaigns in search of our brave men, and arrested scores of Palestinians.

Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Shafiq Group Attacks Netanya Military Site 12 Aug

JN131658 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has announced that the Martyr Shafiq Group destroyed the Zionist military procurement department in Netanya in occupied Palestine yesterday. The attack resulted in great human losses.

In a statement distributed by WAFA yesterday, the spokesman said the destruction was caused by explosive charges placed by the fedayeen group.

The spokesman added that the Zionist bomb experts failed to detonate the charges after discovering them. The Zionist occupation authorities launched a large-scale search campaign after the daring fedayeen operation.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Plans Europe Trip

JN141602 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] An authoritative Foreign Ministry source has told *Al-Siyasah* that the official visits by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Berlin, Finland, Austria, and Italy next month will also include France at the official invitation of the Foreign Ministries of these countries. The source said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will meet in Paris with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Affairs Minister Roland Dumas. [as published] He will discuss with them relations between Kuwait and France on all levels, issues of mutual interest, important and pressing Middle East issues, especially those pertaining to the Palestine question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the danger this war poses to the region in particular and the world in general. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will embark on these official visits after heading Kuwait's delegation to the nonaligned conference en route to the United Nations.

SAUDI ARABIA

Troops Reported Standing by for Dispatch to Kuwait

PM141654 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Hinnawi report from London: "Reports on Saudi Forces for Kuwait to Secure Oilfields Against Sabotage"]

[Text] The military *Janes* magazine [presumably *Janes Defence Weekly*] said that Saudi forces are now standing by for possible dispatch to Kuwait in order to confront Iranian threats. The publication said that if the forces are dispatched they will be under the command of the ruler of Kuwait in order to secure the Kuwaiti oilfields against acts of sabotage, and so that the 10,000-strong Kuwaiti Army can devote itself to defending the borders.

The publication, which specializes in defense matters, said in its issue to be published the day after tomorrow, Saturday, that immediately after the decision to disband the Kuwaiti parliament, Kuwaiti ruler Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir requested a pledge of military support from Saudi Arabia.

The publication said that Riyadh fears that internal disturbances in Kuwait, particularly after the explosions at the oil installation which are believed to have been carried out by pro-Iran Muslim extremists, might lead to Iran succeeding in toppling the regime in Kuwait and establishing a pro-Iran Islamic fundamentalist regime.

The publication also said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has made it clear to Saudi Arabia that Baghdad cannot stand idly by in the face of Iran's attempt to destablize Kuwait, and that Iraq will be compelled to send forces to Kuwait should the situation further deteriorate. But Saudi Arabia, which does not favor such a measure, contacted the GCC countries which participate in the Gulf defense force asking them to approve the use of this force in Kuwait.

The publication said that Saudi Arabia will send its forces to Kuwait within the framework of a bilateral agreement.

UAE

Jordan's King Husayn Ends Visit, Departs

JN131656 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 13 (GNA) — King Husayn of Jordan left here this evening wrapping up a three day official visit to the UAE.

He was seen off by President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Present at the airport were also Abu Dhabi Crown Prince and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Shakykhs, cabinet ministers, and heads of diplomatic corps in the UAE.

While here, King Husayn held talks with President Shaykh Zayid on inter-Arab differences, the current developments in the Arab world, bilateral relations and the nearly six year old Iraq-Iran war.

Reportage on Tabah Negotiations With Israel

Delegation Returns to Cairo

NC141122 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, returned to Cairo today. Its members had taken part in the recent round of discussions in Israel to reach agreement on the names of the neutral arbitrators and on the locations of the border markers in the disputed area of Tabah.

Kamil's Body Arrives

NC141106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1048 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — The body of Muhammad Kamil, a member of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks who died of a heart attack in Israel yesterday, has arrived at Cairo Airport aboard a special Israeli plane.

Talks To Resume Next Week

NC141601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — An official source at the foreign ministry has stated that the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, which returned to Cairo at noon today following 2 days of meetings in Herzliyya, Israel, examined all aspects of arbitrator selection. The delegations agreed to resume talks on this issue next week.

In the meantime, the military delegation headed by Major General Faruq Labib has consolidated a plan for field surveys to locate the disputed border markers. The military talks have not been completed due to the death of a member of the Egyptian delegation, Major Muhammad Kamil, who died of a heart attack during the latest meeting at about 0100 this morning. The military talks will be resumed next week at the multinational forces headquarters.

Peres Phones Mubarak

NC142053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening. He informed his excellency of the Israeli Inner Cabinet's decision to endorse the arbitral compromis formula on the Tabah issue.

Mubarak Receives Telephone Call From King Husayn

NC142008 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan held a telephone conversation tonight with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The two leaders exchanged views on a number of issues and matters of mutual interest. They also exchanged congratulations on the feast of Al-Adha.

King Hassan's Envoy Leaves Cairo

NC141231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Ahmad al-Sanusi, the Moroccan king's envoy to Africa, left Cairo at noon today following a 1-day visit to Egypt. Al-Sanusi arrived in Cairo yesterday evening from Nairobi after touring a number of Arab [as received] states and delivering messages to their leaders from the Moroccan monarch.

AL-AHALI Sees Bush Tour as Electioneering Stunt

PM141236 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "Is Egypt an American State?"]

[Text] In September 1980 Israel's flag was hoisted over 'Abidin palace on the occasion of the stay of Israeli head of state Yitzhaq Navon there.

Al-Sadat had invited Navon to visit Egypt a few weeks before the U.S. presidential elections to support Carter against Reagan in the election battle and to make the American voter feel that the only achievement with which the American press credited Carter — his success in the conclusion of the Camp David agreement and the treaty between Egypt and Israel — was still alive and continuing to bear fruit.

Al-Sadat could not invite Begin because relations between the two men had then cooled down because of the faltering talks on Palestinian autonomy and the failure of the Palestinian part of the Camp David accord. For this reason Al-Sadat decided to invite the Israeli head of state to visit Egypt because of the impossibility of inviting the man who made the decisions, the head of the Israeli Government.

It is known that Navon had no power to achieve any progress in the talks but his invitation was a message to the American voter that Camp David was still alive, a message by which Al-Sadat intended to give Cairo a role in deciding the outcome of the U.S. elections and to tip the balance in Carter's favor.

It appears that the U.S. Administration has come to believe that it is its "right" to expect Cairo to play this kind of role in backing its candidate in the presidential elections.

Indeed it feels that this is its right, regardless of whether the candidate is a Democrat or a Republican, belongs to Carter's party or to Reagan's party. He merely has to be the candidate of the U.S. authorities and of the side that has the power to decide to give aid and grants.

For this reason Vice President George Bush's visit to Egypt, Israel, and Jordan was only for the purpose of boosting his position as the candidate of Reagan's administration in the coming presidential elections.

The objective of the visit was not to make progress on the path to peace but rather to create the impression that steps are being

taken to this end to strengthen Bush's standing as a presidential candidate, even if such steps are fake and contrary to the truth.

It was required, for example, that an agreement on Tabah be signed, even if the agreement reached so far was partial and there were vital points which were still the subject of strong disagreement. What matters is the portrayal of the image of the American partner, symbolized in the person of the presidential candidate, who is capable of resolving disputes even [though] he did not actually resolve them.

It is understood that any agreement on Tabah would remove every excuse for not returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and for placing any obstacles to full normalization with Israel.

Thus Bush's tour of the Middle East was not for the purpose of contributing to solving the area's problems but rather so that the area, and particularly Egypt, will play a role in solving his problem as a presidential candidate.

The question remains: Will President Mubarak accept what his predecessor Al-Sadat sought to do, that is to make Egypt function like an American state in supporting a candidate for the presidential elections?

Wailing Wall Stop Decried

[Editorial Report] Cairo *Al-Ahali* in Arabic on 6 August 1986 publishes on its front page a picture of Vice President George Bush at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem with the following remarks underneath it:

"A few hours before his arrival in Cairo Vice President George Bush visited the Wailing Wall in occupied Jerusalem. Wearing a rabbi's cap, he bowed and kissed the wall, which the Zionists claim to be what was left of David's Temple, while in fact it is one of the walls of the Al-Aqsa mosque. The Zionists kiss it and cry on it as part of the rituals of the Zionist dream to extend their borders of the usurped land from the Euphrates to the Nile as it used to be during the era of David and Solomon.

"In this picture George Bush merely symbolizes the role that the U.S. monopolies have played and continue to play in supporting Zionism and entrenching its presence on the land of Palestine.

"But in Cairo George Bush did not wear a turban, kiss the tomb of Imam al-Husayn, or visit St Mark's church. He found nothing to say except making promises to view with sympathy Egypt's economic demands despite the difficulties in the U.S budget situation.

"Nevertheless, those who wager on his friendship have not yet shown any signs of shame."

MENA Cites AL-AHRAM on Israel, Arab 'Moderation'

NC150608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — According to *Al-Ahram*, the announcement of an agreement on the arbitral compromis in reference to the Egyptian-Israeli conflict over Tabah is a step toward proving one's good intentions and desire to promote the peace process. It also encourages measures to normalize relations between the two countries.

The paper writes: Nevertheless, the Israelis must demonstrate a real desire to prove their good intentions and their recognition of the fact that the peace process must move forward. They can do this through actions that are neither impossible nor even difficult.

In its edition to be published tomorrow, Friday, the paper notes that Israel would do well to take advantage of the prevailing moderation in the region. For the first time in the Arab world, the question of denying Israel's right to exist has been abandoned. Israel must use this to prove that it has a real desire to live in peace within secure and recognized borders, something it has insisted on for more than 30 years.

The paper points out that Egypt truly wants a just and comprehensive regional peace, and considers the agreement on the arbitral compromis a step in the right direction. However, Egypt is aware of the fact that the comprehensive and genuine peace that the area needs remains far away, as great efforts are still required. This is particularly true of Israel, which must end its terrorist practices in the occupied Arab territories and stop its raids on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Al-Ahram remarks that if Israel realized how much it stood to gain from a policy compatible with a correct understanding of a just and comprehensive peace, then talk of normalization would not be open to argument. This would be true not only where Egypt is concerned, but would apply to all countries in the area as well.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

2 Iranian F-5 Planes Shot Down

JN141610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — Iraqi antiaircraft fire today shot down two Iranian F-5 planes inside Iraqi territory. An authoritative source told INA that the two planes were shot down at 1857 [1457 GMT] today while trying to bomb residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, northern Iraq.

Communique No 2,326

JN141649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,326 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces celebrate the blessed occasion of 'Id al-Adha with increased strength and determination to destroy the remnants and pillars of aggression, protect the homeland's soil and sanctities, and ensure freedom and happiness for our great people. On this occasion, our fighters pray to God to preserve our great leader Saddam Husayn as an asset to the homeland and a teacher for our people on the path of permanent victory. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force continues to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting its resources and to destroy its facilities which it uses for aggression. Our brave pilots flew 34 combat missions, scoring destructive hits on enemy weaponry and troop concentrations. At midnight last night, our Air Force carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, dealing it an effective, accurate hit.

Having carried out all these missions, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes in God's care.

2. One of our brave units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite our forces, opening intensive fire on enemy positions. The enemy suffered massive casualties. The unit confronted a group of enemy personnel, and with artillery support a number of enemy men were killed or wounded. The enemy knaves were heard shouting for help. The unit returned to base, safe in God's care.

In the same sector, another unit attacked enemy positions, opening fire from various weapons on the rascal Khomeyniites and inflicting many casualties. The unit returned safely to its base.

3. An enemy group attempted to advance on our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our fighters opened fire, forcing the group to flee after suffering several casualties. In the same sector, two enemy men were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed.

4. With concentrated artillery fire, our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan destroyed three ammunition dumps and hit a vehicle carrying personnel, killing four of its occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. One enemy soldier was killed and one personnel shelter was destroyed, killing or wounding its occupants.

5. The VII Army Corps men opened fire on enemy positions, damaging one vehicle and destroying one gun emplacement, one observation post, and one infantry position. In the same sector, two Kalashnikov rifles were seized.

6. Escaping the inferno of the Iranian ruling clique, a number of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forces. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of evil and tyranny today shelled Basra residential areas with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred 6 civilians, injured 16 other civilians, and damaged 7 houses, 2 schools, and 4 civilian vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 August 1986

Security Council Told of Shelling

JN141655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] United Nations, 14 Aug (INA) — Iraq has advised the Security Council that Iranian forces are continuing their shelling of civilian and residential Iraqi positions, using long-range artillery.

A letter circulated here among the Security Council members emphasized that residential areas of Basra came under Iranian artillery shelling yesterday resulting in the martyrdom of 2 civilians and the wounding of 11 others.

It was reported here that the letter was circulated among the Security Council members on the recommendation of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

KUNA: Sources Deny Using U.S. Satellite Data

LD141506 Kuwait KUNA in English 1410 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 4 (KUNA) — Allegations made by Iran's foreign minister that Iraq benefitted from U.S. spy satellite information in the war with Iraq were rejected by well-placed Iraqi sources here Thursday.

These sources denied categorically that Iraq received any military or logistical assistance or support from the U.S.

(?This) morning Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati had claimed, while speaking in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, that Iraq was benefitting from U.S. satellite data.

The sources also rejected "malicious" Iranian allegations that Iraq had launched five chemical attacks against it between late March and late May this year.

If the Iranians were serious about wanting an end to the war, then they should start negotiations, they went on.

Iraq's diplomatic missions here declined to make any official comment on the claims made by Velayati.

AL-NAHAR: Saddam Husayn's Powers 'Curtailed'
TA150440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] An East Jerusalem paper which is close to Jordan reports in its main headline this morning that Iraq's president has been deprived of all military powers in the wake of the deterioration in the war with Iran. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that this report has not been confirmed by any other source.

Al-Nahar, in a report from Baghdad, says that in an emergency session held last week Iraq's military leadership decided to curtail President Saddam Husayn's military powers and to forbid him to intervene in any matter pertaining to the war with Iran. The first decision made by the military leadership without the president's involvement or intervention was to bomb the Island of Sirri in Iran.

Rumors were heard a few days ago, originating in Syria and Iran, referring to an attempt to depose the Iraqi president.

Armed Groups in East Beirut Resist Withdrawal Order

NC141710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] There is tension in some streets in the Karm al-Zaytun area [in East Beirut] as some local persons are rebelling against the decision to withdraw gunmen from the streets. The responsible security sources said that efforts are being made to remove the presence of all armed individuals.

Renewed Fighting Among Phalangists in Beirut

NC141734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1707 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Fighting erupted anew between supporters of Samir Ja'ja' and those of Fu'ad Abu Nadir this evening. Clashes involving the use of rockets and small and large caliber machine guns are currently raging in Karm al-Zaytun in Al-Ashrafiyah.

Further on Fighting 14 Aug

NC141819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Supporters of Samir Ja'ja' and those of Marun Mash'alani have been fighting in the Al-Ashrafiyah areas [of East Beirut] since 1830 today. Rockets, flat-trajectory weapons, and large-caliber machine guns are being used in the clashes. The fighting is now taking place in Al-Shahruri, Karm al-Zaytun, and an area extending from Jisr [word indistinct] to Al-Matahin.

Lebanese Forces Comment on Renewal of Clash

NC141908 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] A Lebanese Forces source has commented on what actually took place this evening in the Karm al-Zaytun area. His remarks are contained in the following statement:

Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, toured the Al-Ashrafiyah area this afternoon to ascertain whether or not security had been established. Following this inspection, two vehicles carrying a number of gunmen appeared from the direction of Jisr Fiat at the eastern approachto Al-Ashrafiyah. These men opened fire at the Al-Shahruri barracks with various types of rockets and machine guns. The barracks are currently under the control of Marun Mash'alani. The aim of the gunmen was to renew tension and force the personnel manning the barracks to deploy in the streets once again.

The incident was reported to the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee which then suspended the meeting it had begun at 1700. Dr Ja'ja' and the members of the committee undertook the necessary contacts to bring matters under control. Butrus Khawand, chairman of the military and political committee, went to the barracks to try to remedy the situation. The members of the Executive Committee then resumed their meeting.

Executive Committee Agrees on Steps To Restore Order

NC141924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee concluded its meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Samir Ja'ja' at 2000 this evening. The meeting began at 1700 at the behest of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau. The participants were asked to discuss the immediate measures which must be taken to restore stability and normalcy to the area. Sources from the committee have reported that agreement was reached on three principal points: the removal of any armed presence and the prohibition of its return; the opening of all roads; and the issuance of orders to all armed forces to remain in their barracks.

The meeting approved the Phalangist Political Bureau's request that the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee take immediate measures to restore stability and normalcy.

ASL Clashes With Palestinians, Fundamentalists

NC142057 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Violent clashes have been taking place along the Kfar-Falus-'Ayn al-Mir combat lines since 2130 today. The combatants are using machine guns, rocket-launchers, and artillery. Two shells fell near Faytuli township. The forces of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] responded to the firing from Palestinian and fundamentalist positions with an appropriate and accurate shelling which extended beyond the combat lines to the outskirts of Sidon.

Defense Minister Cited on Lebanon, Iran, Israel
PM141226 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview with Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas by Francois Chipaux; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Chipaux] With regard to the situation in Lebanon, will the plan for the establishment of peace in West Beirut involving the participation of Syrian troops be extended to East Beirut?

[Talas] Why not, if the legal government asks us to do so?

[Chipaux] Whom do you regard as the legal government?

[Talas] The national government represented by Rashid Karami, Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and the interior minister (Mr al-Rasi, son-in-law of former President Sulayman Franjiyah).

[Chipaux] What about President al-Jumayyil?

[Talas] There is a split between President al-Asad and President al-Jumayyil. President al-Asad has never abandoned a friend except if the latter opted for a split. It is President al-Jumayyil who wanted it. If he is changing his mind now, that is his business. He is recognizing his errors because he is isolated. But why should we help him? We prefer to support the Lebanese national government.

[Chipaux] Could the Syrian troops' entry into the southern quarter of Beirut facilitate the hostages' release?

[Talas] Syria will continue to make earnest efforts to secure their release. Sooner or later we must succeed. Our entry into the southern quarter is a very positive move and could assist this release.

[Chipaux] How do you explain the fact that Syria, which controls a large proportion of Lebanon, has never been able to act more effectively in this connection?

[Talas] If we knew exactly where they were we could act differently. True, we do have a presence there, but that does not mean that we are everywhere.

[Chipaux] What is the present status of your relations with the Hizballah?

[Talas] Syria is opposed to religious fanaticism in general, whatever its origin. Extremism is unacceptable. We advocate an Arab national line.

[Chipaux] How, then, do you explain your support for Iran against Iraq?

[Talas] President al-Asad has said from the outset that this war must end. It was easier at the start. Syria's position of condemnation of the aggressor has prevented this war from becoming an Arab-Persian conflict. It is thanks to Syria that Iran has not invaded the Gulf countries. We do not want to mobilize the Persians against us. One enemy — Israel — is enough. The Persians are our neighbors and our strategic hinterland [profondeur strategique]. Why turn them into enemies?

[Chipaux] Following a period of tension, what is the status of your relations with Iran?

[Talas] Our relations are good. They were good before, and they will remain so. But we are two states. We have two independent viewpoints. Nevertheless we are bound by a genuine friendship. It is the same as with France: It does not mean that our viewpoints are always identical.

[Chipaux] In recent months there has been increasing talk of the threat of an Israeli-Syrian war. This would be all the more dangerous inasmuch as Damascus now possesses SS-21 missiles capable of reaching Israeli cities. What is your opinion?

[Talas] It enables me to say that a war against Syria would now be costly and difficult. We are not worried; we are not afraid of an Israeli attack, but we are prepared for any eventuality.

Foreign Minister Returns From Addis Ababa
JN141841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from Addis Ababa this evening after conveying a message to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam from President Hafiz al-Asad.

Peres Discusses Tabah Compromis, Regional Issues
TA141727 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Marcelle Sagiv in the Prime Minister's Office on 14 Aug — videorecorded]

[Excerpts] [Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, yesterday the Inner Cabinet endorsed the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and you talked on the telephone with President Mubarak. Did you get the impression from this conversation that the actual endorsement of the arbitral compromis marks a significant change in Israeli-Egyptian relations?

[Peres] My answer is affirmative. It is obvious to me that had we not reached a decision, things would have deteriorated. Since we reached the decision, I agree with President Mubarak, who said this will be the start of a new era in the relationship between our two countries. The talk itself was very cordial.

[Sagiv] Do you agree that such an apparently minor issue as Tabah can act as such a serious obstacle in bilateral relations, and do you think that once the agreement is ratified there will be a significant change?

[Peres] A matter such as Tabah can be measured in two ways: by measuring the territory, and by measuring the prestige. The territory is small; the prestige is enormous. This is how we should look at the issue; it is the way Egypt sees it, and the way we do, too. This is a problem of national prestige. Peace requires permanent borders, and this is the area of peace without borders. I hope that now there will be peace with a border, and I certainly attach importance to this decision.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, prior to the Inner Cabinet meeting there were rumors about a possible government crisis in light of the opposition of several Likud ministers to endorsing the arbitral compromis without an explicit promise by Egypt on the matter of normalization and improvement in relations. Has Egypt made such a promise now?

[Peres] The promise exists, but the implementation of it is what counts. And this can only be known after the agreement is signed. However, a good relationship stems from a good atmosphere. Without a good atmosphere, a promise — at least in this sphere — is not worth very much. I hope that we will create the appropriate atmosphere that will enable both countries to maintain a practical relationship.

[Sagiv] Permit me to ask you a question, without being pessimistic: It is known that Egypt stipulated another condition for improving the atmosphere between the two countries, namely, the solution of the Palestinian problem. What will happen if, after the Tabah problem is solved, the question again arises, namely, that relations cannot be improved before the Palestinian problem is solved?

[Peres] We are also interested in solving the Palestinian problem. This does not contradict our interests. A distinction should be drawn between the desire to solve the Palestinian problem and making this issue a condition for bilateral relations. It is difficult for me to imagine this matter becoming a condition. Nevertheless, we, together with Egypt and other countries, will be prepared to seek an appropriate way to solve the Palestinian problem through diplomatic and peaceful means. We are also interested in this.

[Sagiv] This morning it was reported that the United States will now be prepared to increase its efforts toward the renewal of the peace process. What reports have you received about a visit by the U.S. secretary of state to the region, and what are your expectations of these renewed efforts?

[Peres] I believe the United States plays a constructive role, serving as a bridge and way of communication between parties. I also believe that the United States played a very positive part in attaining the agreement on Tabah, and I attach importance to the U.S. presence. There are cases, such as that of Morocco, in which the Arab country says we want the matter to be solely between ourselves, and this is also acceptable. I spoke with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, and he greatly welcomed the achievement. He said to me: Let us sit together and see how we can continue to promote the peace process in the Middle East. It should be remembered that we are not dealing here with trade, with buying and selling. The subject of peace is a matter of such importance to the Jews, the Arabs, the Druze, to the region, and to the entire world, that it is our sincere desire to search — both alone and together — for ways to renew the momentum for peace in the Middle East.

[Sagiv] When the U.S. secretary of state suggested that we sit together, did he mean the secretary of state together with the Israeli prime minister, the Egyptian president, and the Jordanian king? What is the suggestion exactly?

[Peres] With whomever possible. Were this to depend on the U.S. secretary of state, he would want us all to sit together. What prevents this is not something American; rather every country has its own timetable, as well as its own schedule for meetings. As far as the timetable is concerned, the Tabah issue was top priority; the same applies to the schedule for meetings.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, it is no secret that efforts were made and feelers were sent out toward Jordan, both by the United States and by Israel. The impression so far is that King Husayn is not taking any risks, and is not in any hurry to join the peace process. Have you had any reports that some change will take place in the coming days?

[Peres] I think that several very valuable developments have taken place and should be understood. In the past year, Husayn decided to split with 'Arafat, and this is a very serious development. What we are seeing, in fact, is that all the Arab countries support the PLO, but each one wants its own form of the PLO.

[Sagiv] Although King Husayn split with the PLO, he did not display any willingness to join the peace negotiations.

[Peres] No, he said he wants to begin peace negotiations within the framework of an international conference. However, not only did he split from the PLO, he also reduced the PLO presence in

Jordan, which also has implications for the problems of security and terrorism; he is trying to reinforce his presence in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. What we are seeing is a political move which is different from the previous one and which requires time. Of course I too would like things to move faster, but notice should be taken not only of the time factor but also of the direction King Husayn is taking.

[Sagiv] Indeed, the question of time is important. Mr Prime Minister, in approximately 2 months you will become the vice prime minister and foreign minister. Do you feel that all the efforts made so far will begin to bear fruit after you leave the premiership, and what do you expect will follow?

[Peres] I do not think that everything depends on me. To the extent that matters depend on me, no matter what position I fill, I will continue the initiatives we have begun toward the establishment of peace and in the Middle East. I am not going to be a clerk in the next government, after all, and it is quite possible that in my new position I will be able to devote more time and attention to the entire political process, since in my current position I have also managed to devote much time and effort to economic matters. I plan to pursue the standing policy. I am not seeking comfort, and I am not a spoiled person.

[Sagiv] The question is whether you will be given...

[Peres, interrupting] Given by whom?

[Sagiv] In light of the fact that there are serious differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment, both on the matter of the territories, the future of the territories, and the holding of an international conference, that is in matters connected to the peace process, do you not think that as prime minister you were able to set the the tone, while when Mr Shamir becomes prime minister he will set the tone and one can expect differences of emphasis in the government?

[Peres] In this government there are both differences of opinion, and an agreement. Both Mr Shamir and I have had to act according to this agreement. This agreement mentions the territories, the settlements, and the peace process. If there is a deviation from this agreement, there will be neither an agreement nor a government. This should be clear. So, although there are still some issues over which we disagree, we have promised to work together in the correct direction on other issues.

[Sagiv] Can it be understood from your remarks that the threat or danger to the unity of the government in the next 2 years will be greater than what it has been so far, in view of the fact that the rotation agreement was one of the matters that encouraged the government to act as one?

[Peres] I have never dealt in threats, and I do not plan to deal in threats now. I would like to express the hope that in the next 2 years we will also be able to function just as we promised. In any event, the government is subject to policy, and not vice versa.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, consular-level talks between Israel and the Soviet Union open in Helsinki next week. The prospect of the talks has created great expectations, both in terms of the chance that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be restored, and in terms of the Soviet Union's incorporation if not into the actual peace process, at least in preliminary talks or an international forum. What are the conditions in which Israel would accept Soviet participation in the process?

[Peres] In the absence of diplomatic relations, as far as we are concerned the Soviet Union would not be able to be a member of the international forum which we have accepted — and here incidentally, I am also replying to a previous question: The Knesset approved opening the negotiations between us and the Arab countries to international bodies. So diplomatic relations are the first condition. But of course from Israel's point of view, the main issue has been and will remain the Soviet Jews.

[Sagiv] At the same time, the Soviet Union has announced almost officially that the issue of Soviet Jews will not be raised, at least in the first round of talks.

[Peres] Perhaps the Soviet Union will not broach the subject but the Soviet Union cannot prevent us from presenting the subjects that are important to us. Although the Soviet Union is a big country and we are a small one, in such a meeting the delegations will be of the same size, and each has the same right to raise issues.

[Sagiv] In other words, the subject of Soviet Jews could cause the process of resuming the dialogue with the Soviet Union to stop?

[Peres] I hope that the first stages of the process will permit the subject of Soviet Jews to be raised. I am not seeking a way to stop the process. We are looking for a way to allow the emerging process, of which we have thus far seen only the most modest and hesitant beginning from the Soviet Union, to permit us to raise issues of importance to us according to each country's priorities. [passage omitted]

[Sagiv] We have not yet touched on the defense budget. The defense minister, as everyone knows, has expressed firm opposition to cutting his ministry's budget. He also announced that he opposed your compromise suggestion that calls for a 100-million shekel cut rather than one of approximately 156 million.

[Peres] I have not noticed that he made such an announcement. It has been my impression that the finance and defense ministers have both accepted my suggestion. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Meets Egyptian Ministers on Normalization

TA141442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason has conferred with the Egyptian economy and foreign trade minister, the tourism minister, and the information minister on the implementation of those aspects of normalization that fall under their jurisdiction. This refers, among other things, to bilateral trade agreements, lifting tourism limitations, and putting an end to the hostile anti-Israeli publications in Egypt.

Our correspondent adds that the legal advisers of the Israeli and Egyptian Foreign Ministries will meet in Geneva to pursue the deliberations in anticipation of the beginning of the Tabah arbitration, which will be held in that city.

Kimche Invited to Egypt To Discuss Normalization

TA150555 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche is to visit Cairo next week for talks with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on advancing normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, the Foreign Ministry announced in Jerusalem last night. [passage omitted]

Yesterday's invitation to Kimche came during a meeting with Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, at which Kimche explained the Inner Cabinet's vote on Wednesday ratifying the Tabah arbitration-normalization of relations package.

The Post has also learned that construction of the Tabah headquarters for the Multi-National Force and Observers [MFO] in Sinai may begin as early as next week.

According to a reliable Israeli source, a MFO surveying team visited Tabah on Wednesday and selected their headquarters' site.

Egyptian and Israeli liaison officers are still continuing their joint daily inspection tours of Tabah to ensure Israeli compliance with a 1982 status quo agreement.

The agreement bans Israeli military vehicles from Tabah and prohibits construction of any new facility or addition to existing facilities. [passage omitted]

Peres: Rights of Soviet Jewry on Helsinki Agenda

TA141119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation will table the issue of Soviet Jewry on the agenda of the Helsinki talks, the prime minister declared in reaction to Moscow's announcement that only consular matters would be discussed in the talks. Mr Peres noted that just as the Soviets have prepared a list of the issues they consider important, so has Israel drawn a list of the issues important to it. Israel will seek to ensure the most basic rights for the Jews in the Soviet Union: human rights, freedom to learn Hebrew, freedom to immigrate to their motherland and to maintain relations with their brethren.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the prime minister conferred this morning with Ilana Friedman, Ida Nudel's sister, who is staging a sit-in near the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem to protest the government's policy regarding the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union. Mr Peres told Mrs Friedman that he identifies with her struggle because she arouses attention and this helps the Prisoners of Zion.

Peres Confirms 'Informal Messages' From USSR

TA150420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says he has recently received informal messages from the Soviet Union and that his feeling about this Sunday's talks in Helsinki is that there is a chance but no certainty. No details were revealed about the content of the messages. The prime minister was speaking to Israel Radio's political reporter 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

'Disappointment' Over Spain Granting PLO Status

TA151015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman reacted today to the Spanish Government's decision to grant official status to the PLO office in Madrid. Avi Pazner said, in response to a question by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, that while the PLO's terrorist nature has become common knowledge and while even part of the Arab world acknowledges its destructive role as the major obstacle to peace in the Middle East, the Spanish Government has seen fit to institutionalize the status of the PLO office in Madrid. The Israeli Government expresses its disappointment and sorrow over Spain's move.

Harish: Pardons Will Not Absolve Political Echelons

TA150535 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The aim of the police probe into the General Security Services [Shin Bet] affair is to determine if the political echelon ordered the killing of the two bus hijackers and the subsequent cover up of the 1984 killings, Attorney General Yosef Harish told *The Jerusalem Post*.

In an exclusive interview at his office this week, Harish said that neither the presidential pardons given to outgoing GSS head Avraham Shalom and three other GSS executives, nor the seven pending requests for pardon, would "absolve the political echelon" of responsibility for criminal acts if such were proven by the probe.

HA'ARETZ on Regional Chemical Weapons Development

TA141319 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Ze'ev Schiff: "Chemical Weapons in the Israeli-Arab Conflict"]

[Text] In his speech before the National Defense College last week, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres exposed a silent conspiracy regarding a protracted Syrian effort to produce chemical weapons. It was the first time that an Israeli leader had confirmed that the Syrians are already at an advanced stage of mounting chemical warheads (apparently nerve gas) on their surface-to-surface missiles. *Ha'aretz* published this about 2 months ago (in an article entitled "Syria Is Producing Poisonous Gases" on 18 June).

It transpires that this sensitive issue was raised in the meeting held in Stockholm at the end of June between Richard Murphy and a senior Soviet representative, Polyakov. It was agreed that the two superpowers would set up two committees of experts, one to examine international terrorism issues and another to discuss chemical warfare. The Soviet Union is not at ease on the chemical weapons issue; the Soviet Union was itself charged with having its Army use biological poisons in Afghanistan. A very short time after the meeting the Soviets resorted to an old trick of theirs:

On Radio Moscow they accused Israel of agreeing to position U.S. chemical weapons on its territory. According to them, Israel is to blame for the chemical arms race in the Middle East, and it is first and foremost Israel that faces the danger inherent in using this kind of weapon, due to the density of its population.

The Soviets know that their claim about the positioning of U.S. chemical weapons in Israel is false. They know full well what is happening in this sphere in Arab countries, and their willingness to discuss the subject with the Americans indicates that they are also worried about the spread and use of chemical weapons in the Middle East. Chemical and biological weapons are not sold in a manner similar to that of other weapons systems, and there is no evidence that the Soviets are the exception to the rule on this matter. What the Arab countries are doing in the sphere of chemical and biological weapons they are doing on their own, or with scientific and technological aid from experts and commercial companies in Europe, apparently without the knowledge of their governments. Syria is also involved in this.

Syria also received aid from Western experts and it seems that it immediately began with the production of a nerve gas of the binary Sarin type. What the prime minister said is that Syria has in fact already begun with production on an industrial scale, after it solved technical problems involved in the production of gas-carrying aerial bombs and the production of warheads for missiles.

It is becoming increasingly evident that even before the Middle East enters the nuclear arms era it will enter the chemical, and then the biological weapons era. It is easier to operate in the latter than in the nuclear sphere. Chemical technologies can be obtained indirectly claiming the pretext of a different use. Biological technologies are not considered beyond reach. The technological difficulties involved in producing these weapons systems are not at all similar to those involved in producing nuclear arms. Iraq has already proved it places no restraints on this matter, although it can claim that it has used these arms for defensive purposes, in the face of the masses of Iranian soldiers who have stormed Iraqi territory.

Some say that the chemical weapons the Arabs have begun to deal with is a sort of Arab response to the nuclear arms they claim Israel possesses. It was along these lines that a former Syrian officer depicted a war scenario in an article published in an Arabic paper issued in London. This, in fact, is the Arab excuse for producing chemical weapons. The operational use they intend to make of these weapons is offensive, in the tactical sphere as well, as one can learn from the production of shells and rockets bearing poisonous gases. Israel must not settle for only a single declaration by the prime minister. It must stir up a commotion on this issue in the international community. At the same time, whenever political processes are discussed one should remember that the Middle East is slowly moving into an era in which a war will not end in winners and losers but in losers only.

The situation in the sphere of chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East is much graver than what is perceivable from the prime minister's remarks. Syria is not the only Arab country under discussion. Other Arab countries are also involved. Syria has entered an intensive race of obtaining chemical and biological weapons. Iraq has made an extensive use of gases in its war against Iran. Even Libya follows its Arab sisters in the attempt to prepare a technological infrastructure for the production of gases. However, the nation that plays a leading and pioneering role among the Arab countries in producing chemical and biological weapons is Egypt.

Such a statement had better be made plainly. Egypt's involvement is not an accidental violation of the agreement on the deployment of forces in the Sinai, but a playing with fire. It is very reasonable to assume that the two superpowers, and not only them, know of this.

Each of the said countries carries out its activites under complete secrecy. The difficulties begin when a country becomes self-sufficient in producing the raw materials and has the technological system necessary for spreading the gases or preparing shells and warheads for rockets or missiles. There is no doubt that Egypt is the most advanced of the three Arab countries in the chemical weapons sphere. It began experimenting in this sphere back in the 1960's. After the Yom Kippur War it continued to do so with renewed momentum, and it seems that its military industrial plants began producing shells and gas bombs. If any of the Arab countries reached industrial production in this sphere then this is Egypt.

A lot has been published about Iraq's use of gases on the battlefield. It seems that it produced poisonous gases with the help of West German companies. It is difficult to tell whether this aid was initially extended bona fide; eventually Iraq's goal of establishing large plants to this end was clear to all. Iraq began with the production of mustard gases and then moved to produce several kinds of nerve gases.

IDF Concludes Large-Scale Landing Exercise

TA140425 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The IDF concluded a large-scale landing exercise this morning. The exercise served as the conclusion to landing, hovering, and target control training. The exercise was carried out by the Giv'ati brigade with the participation of armored and artillery forces and the Navy. The soldiers and the landing craft achieved a high level of performance and precision in carrying out their assignments. Landing lessons learned in the Lebanon war were also employed in the exercise. [passage omitted]

Levi, Peres Reject Criticism of IDF Appointments

TA150525 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Text] The major priority in recommending the latest round of changes at the top of the IDF was to strengthen the Ground Forces Command [GFC], Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi told leading officers of the Southern Command yesterday.

Levi was responding to a barrage of criticism that the second reshuffle in less than six months would damage the army.

He admitted that both the Southern Command and the IDF Training Department would be hurt by a change in command after so short a time, but he stressed the priority was to boost the status of the GFC. "There would be some damage to the Southern Command and the Training Deparmtment but this would be less than the advantage accruing to the GFC," he said.

Among the critics was Aluf [Major General] (reserves) Yesha'yahu Gavish, who described the changes as a "foul up" and told Israel TV yesterday that both Levi and Defence Minister Rabin should be held responsible.

Levi told reporters that one should examine the credentials of the critics of the new appointments, to see whether they were not interested parties.

The GFC is at a crucial juncture of its development, Levi said, after having been led since its creation three years ago by top military figures. The GFC now needs a man of the calibre of Aluf Uri Sagi, currently O/C [officer in command] Southern Command, to follow in their footsteps and to bring it to its full fruition as a major arm of the IDF, said the CGS. Thus, unfortunately, it had been found necessary to rotate top officers after only a short time in their jobs, he said. Former O/C Northern Command Aluf Ori Or had declined to head the GFC, Levi revealed.

Sagi will take over the Ground Forces Command (GFC) from Aluf Amir Drori, who is to be appointed Deputy CGS. Sagi will be replaced as O/C Southern Command by Aluf Yitzhaq Mordekhay, currently serving as head of the Training Department.

Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that "it is inconceivable that the defence minister and the chief of general staff would do anything that is not for the good of the Army."

Fatah-Signed Manifestos Found on AL-FAJR Premises

TA141133 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Aug 86 p 4

[Report by Nadav Ha'etzni]

[Text] The report that an investigation is under way against *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah and his partners in the *Al-Mawqif* weekly's printing house was cleared for publication yesterday. The investigation was launched after inflammatory material signed by Fatah was found in the printing house. Khalid 'Awdah, who runs the printing house, and Nabil Duwayq, another employee, have been apprehended by the security forces. 'Awdah was released at the end of last week, while Duwayq is still incarcerated.

The manifestos expressed a sharp attack against Jordan's supporters in the territories, former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, and the Muslim Brotherhood in Gaza. People in the territories linked the manifestos and the explosion in Rashad al-Shawwa's garage.

Al-Mawqif is edited by Zuhayr (al-Ra'if). Ziyad Abu Ziyad, who currently publishes a Hebrew-language weekly, had previously been employed there, too. No decision has yet been made on whether or not to summon Sinyurah, (Al-Ra'if), or Abu Ziyad for questioning in connection with the manifestos.

Hadashot has learned that Sinyurah maintains that he knew nothing about the printing of the manifestos. It has also been learned that Sinyurah and his collaborators were planning to issue a sharp reaction to the charges that they were connected with the manifestos in this morning's issue of *Al-Fajr*.

Nabulus Resident 'Slightly' Wounded in Incident

TA150615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] A Nabulus resident was slightly wounded last night by shots fired by IDF soldiers who were chasing bottle throwers. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that just before midnight two empty bottles were thrown at an IDF observation post in the Clock Square in town. The soldiers thought they were Molotov cocktails and began a pursuit. They called on the suspects to stop and, in the absence of any response, fired in the air and then at the feet of the suspects. The wounded person was transferred to the Rafidiyah Hospital and later released and taken for interrogation.

IDF Patrol Discovers Katyusha Remains in Galilee

TA141317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] An IDF patrol has discovered the remains of a 107-mm katyusha in the Galilee. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the katyusha was apparently fired last night from outside the security strip. Our correspondent notes that this is the fourth time this week that terrorists have fired katyushas at the Galilee. No one was hurt and no damages were caused in any of those attacks.

Briefs

Hashish Capture — More than 2,500 soles of hashish were discovered off Gaza shore early this morning. The hashish was placed in tires thrown off a fishing boat which apparently infiltrated the area from Egypt and was discovered by an IDF Dabur boat. The Dabur chased the boat and caught its sailors still holding another tire which contained 105 soles of hashish. On 7

August thousands of soles of hashish were discovered north of Khan Yunus, and the Gaza Strip Police believe the two incidents are related. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Aug 86 TA]*

Muslim Feast, Pilgrimage — Israeli Muslims and Druze are joining their brethren elsewhere in the Arab world in celebrating 'Id al-Adha. Vice Prime Minister Shamir congratulated them on this occasion. This year 2,700 Israeli Muslims left for the Islamic holy places in Saudi Arabia; only 30 Muslims were denied exit for security reasons. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 15 Aug 86 TA]*

April-June Unemployment Up — According to data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, unemployment went up in the April-June 1986 period and amounted to 7.8 percent of the work force, similar to the rate in July-September 1985 before the implementation of the program for economic stabilization. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Aug 86 p 6 TA]*

ALGERIA

Defense Official Meets With Czech Trade Envoy

LD121252 Algiers APS in English 1051 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/08/86 (APS) — The secretary general of the Ministry of National Defence, General Mustafa Cheloufi (?audienced) [word indistinct] here Czechoslovakian delegation led by deputy foreign trade minister, Frantisek Langer.

The Czechoslovakian delegation arrived Sunday to Algiers and will stay few days in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Ziaul Haq on Benazir Bhutto

LD151143 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli Dulhijja 10, Shahr Hannibal 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution sent a cable to Mohammad Ziaul Haq the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It reads as follows:

The measures taken against the daughter of our martyr friend Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto are cruel and may be tinted with a colour of personal oppression on the one hand and an anti-democratic act on the other. Please accept my intervention, brother president, as a moral obligation towards the family of martyr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and lift all restrictions and all sorts of persecution on Miss 'Benazir Bhutto' as well as the People's Party which includes friends of ours and masses whom we love each other. [sentence as received] I am sure you will consider this request.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

'Tenth Crusade' Said Launched by U.S., Israel

LD141231 Tripoli JANA in English 1047 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, Dulhijja 9, Shahr Hannibal 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* —

George Bush, vice child killer Reagan, has renewed his support to the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

Speaking before heads of Zionist organizations, he said that U.S. Administration in its dealing with Israel regards it as one of the countries of NATO.

Commenting on this JANA's Arab affairs' editor says that is the truth about USA.

USA, he adds, is but an obedient servant of the Zionist lobby and those who run policy in Washington are but agents of the Zionist Mosad being dogs and cheap tools of the Zionist lobby.

He continues that the comments made by Bush, vice child killer Reagan, express the entire U.S. stand, but Arab rulers are determined to lick the shoes of the Americans who don't hide whether in public or in private their dirty intentions supportive of the Zionist cancer in the Arab homeland.

The editor points out that Israel's joining in NATO stresses what we have repeatedly said that the Arab arena witnessed today a tenth crusade campaign led by Zionists and neo-crusade Americans to wreck the Arab (?presence).

JANA on U.S. Intervention in Mideast

LD141805 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, Dulhijja 9, Shahr Hannibal 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A source in the U.S. terrorist administration announced that Washington will expand its interference in the Arab region to push, what he called "the settlement process" after the treacherous welcome terrorist Peres has received in Morocco and after the submission of Egypt's regime to U.S.-Zionist conditions on the issue of occupied Tabah.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this dangerous escalation in the interference of the U.S. terrorist administration in the region's affairs by saying:

"This declaration once again reveals the seriousness of the American role in the region and is considered an escalation of the undisguised interference in the affairs of the Arab nation in an attempt to deceive and settle things in favour of the Zionist entity on the Arab nation's account.

"Those who pander in the Arab cause has prepared the stage for the U.S. terrorist administration to do its acts of thuggery as it wishes and enable it to pass its conspiracies against the Arab nation and generalize the David stable defeatist accords".

Arab affairs editor warned from the danger of the new American trick.

He asserted that America, which always bets on the losing horse, will never be able to pass its conspiracies, "because those whom it had placed its bet on are agents and will meet the same fate all traitors before them had met. History is rich with examples of that".

U.S. 'Subversive Activity' Said Escalating in Chad

LD150856 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] According to reports received from Ndjamena the U.S. Administration has escalated its subversive military activity in Chad in an attempt to turn that country into a base for spying on the African countries. In this context the chief of staff of the U.S. forces in Europe paid a visit to the Chadian capital, during which he met with the rebel, Habre.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Comments on Moscow Visit

PM141704 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 14 Aug 86 p 13

[Report on interview with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Abd al-Malik Khalil in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] On the 2d day of his visit to the Soviet Union, Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was introduced to the Soviet, Arab, and foreign guests by Sudanese Ambassador in Moscow 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah at a reception held at the Sudanese Embassy in Kalinin Street in Moscow. Wearing his loose Sudanese robe and white turban and holding a walking stick in his left hand, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi listened to every official and returned the greetings of every guest. Some 2 hours later he went into a side room where Ambassador 'Awad al-Karim Fadlallah introduced us to him. This was my second meeting with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the first being in his house in Omdurman in 1967 during the Khartoum conference meetings.

Answering a question, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi first began by reviewing the past 19 years. He said: The Soviet Union is a superpower and as such dealing positively with it is part and parcel of international reality. As far as the Sudanese Republic is concerned, dealing with the present international reality is a primary matter. The Soviet Union, being a superpower, falls within this reality.

Second: [as published] Sudan has set itself numerous goals for the development of its resources and concerning its security and other matters. Therefore, if Sudan is serious in this regard — and it definitely is so — then it must deal with openness with all modern technological resources and in the fields of culture and other activities. This calls for dealing with the Soviet Union.

Third: Since it gained independence Sudan established its relations on the basis of a balanced and nonaligned international policy. We are now directing Sudanese policy in its natural and correct course by pursuing a nonaligned line with a strict and balanced method. We believe that the Soviet Union has experience in the fields of agriculture, the economy, planning, and savings and in linking the educational plan to the development plan so as to serve development and other objectives. There are many fields in which the Soviet Union is a source of rich experience.

Sudan as a country should enrich its movement with all human experience. Sudan does indeed want to benefit from the Soviet experience to the extent it is compatible with its ideals, values, thought, principles, and interests. The Soviet Union includes many peoples with whom we have various cultural ties in addition to natural human ties, by which I mean Islamic cultural ties. Maintaining cultural and civilizational contact with these peoples is, my view, a basic duty. Among other things my visit to the Soviet Union includes seeking to renew the ties in these fields. Therefore Sudan is looking forward to achieving many things through its link with the Soviet Union.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, this is your second visit to the Soviet Union as prime minister. Previously you came here to attend a religious seminar. What is the difference in your opinion between the previous visit and the present one?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi smiled and after a pause said: I believe that there are many signs of change. If one carefully reads the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions or the statement on Gorbachev's recent visit to the Far East one can see that there is greater flexibility in Soviet policy. Our talks with the Soviet leaders clearly indicate such flexibility. They have spoken about initiatives to address both world peace and world opinion with a kind of boldness.

With regard to economic and political problems, the Soviet officials have spoken at length about the greater decentralization and wider democracy they want to achieve. They have also spoken about the greater incentives needed in order to boost the economy.

Contrary to the documents referred to [as published], I have noted the tone and the inclinations to negotiate with much greater flexibility than in the past. I have also noted the Soviet Union's increasing interest in the Nonaligned Movement and in increasing dealings with non-communist countries with the aim of creating a much greater realistic understanding.

Question: Within what frameworks are dealings between the Soviet Union and Sudan expected to take place?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said: We have extended an invitation to a Soviet parliamentary delegation and an information delegation to visit Sudan. There will be an exchange of delegations in order to discuss matters regarding the carrying out of repairs to the installations built in Sudan in cooperation with the Soviet Union,as well as the building of other installations and agreeing on expanding trade between the two countries.

Question: Was there any discussion of the regional or internal problems involving Sudan, such as the problem of the south and Sudan's relations with Libya and its other neighbors?

The Sudanese prime minister replied: This was not discussed. But what was discussed concerned the positive role the Soviet Union is expected to play in order to put out fires in all the areas where there are crises. I have noticed that the Soviet Union is showing great willingness to play a positive role in bringing about settlements in all the areas where there are crises. We have agreed to hold further meetings to be attended by specialists in order to implement the general agreements [as published] that have been reached. I have extended an invitation to Mr Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to visit Sudan. The invitation was welcomed and will take place at a later date.

SPLA Representative Discusses Negotiations

MB131713 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 13 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For months now talks have been dragging on in Ethiopia between representatives of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government in Sudan and John Gurang's SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] rebels in the south.

The idea is to achieve a cease-fire, leading to a constitutional conference, but the SPLA is demanding certain guarantees, such as the scrapping of Shari'ah law and defense agreements with, for example, Egypt.

The latest meeting ended earlier this week, apparently with little progress being made.

Robin White asked John Luke, the SPLA's London representative, what had gone wrong.

[Begin recording] [Luke] Well, the main problem was really the question of Shari'ah laws, (?Tama) laws. The Alliance delegation seemed to have come back with nothing substantial because Al-Sadiq, during his policy statement, said he's going to repeal the (?Tama) laws, and replace them with another set of what he called true Islamic laws, and that is a point of difference. We are saying we should not have these laws replaced by another set of Islamic laws and the thing should be left to the constitutional conference.

[White] Was any progress made at this meeting on any issue at all?

[Luke] In fact, I wouldn't quite agree (?on) progress, but the alliance delegation seems to have ... [changes thought] they mentioned two points: that the government might be willing to take positive steps, such as the abrogation of the ... some of the defense treaties and ...

[White] All defense treaties with Egypt?

[Luke] With Egypt and I think the military protocol with Libya.

[White] So what's going to happen now? Is there going to be another meeting?

[Luke] The meeting ended by mutual assurance that the spirit of dialogue will have to be left open. The Alliance delegation goes back ... [changes thought] they are going, perhaps, to try again with the government and if they can get the government committed to some of the points that have been unattended to, perhaps they might come back for another meeting.

[White] So you told the alliance to go back and talk to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and come back with fresh promises from them, for instance on the abolition of Shari'ah law.

[Luke] Yes, exactly. For us, we are waiting and so we are not the obstacle. We are waiting, we want a constitutional conference to take place.

[White] Do you have some sympathy for Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi? After all, his constituency is in the north, there are a lot of pressures on him from northern politicians on questions like Islamic law. Do you have sympathy for him?

[Luke] Well, you know, the difference with him, between him and the other groups, is a matter of who is sitting on the chair. So he is, of course, more ... a little bit more crafty, more of a politician, and trickier than the others. His position is much more moderate, I would say, than the other groups, you see. In that (?regard), we would say Al-Sadiq might be ... by disposition he seems to be moderate in fact, but the [?urgent] objective for him is to have an Islamic state, and he is very clear on that. [end recording]

TUNISIA

National Elections Announced for November

LD141552 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpt] At the Presidential Palace in Saqanis this morning, President Habib Bourguiba received Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Shkiri, minister director of the presidential office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

After the meeting, Rachid Sfar made the following statement: I presented a report to his excellency the president on the meeting of the [Destourian Socialist Party] Political Bureau which convened yesterday in Monastir, and which focused on various political, economic, and social issues in preparation for the new year, the second stage of the 7-year plan, and the forthcoming legislative elections.

Regarding the elections, his excellency the president decided that the voting process should take place this year on Sunday, 2 November, and an amendment to the electoral (?law) should be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies stipulating that parliamentary representation should be based on 1 deputy for every 60,000 citizens in view of the population increase noted in the official census of 1984. His excellency extended his clear and pertinent guidance to me regarding the preparations of the electoral schedule and lists which will reflect Bourguiba's plan for continuing the advancement of the country under the banner, "Supporting national unity and teaching cleanliness to achieve prosperity."

In addition to Destourian Party representatives and those of other national organizations, the electoral lists will include a number of well-intentioned people and loyal patriots who are committed to the economic, social, and political programs of the 7-year plan. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Syria's Al-Shar' Delivers Message to Mengistu

JN140609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam received Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Addis Ababa yesterday afternoon. Al-Shar' delivered to the Ethiopian president a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on developments in the region and issues of mutual interest.

The Ethiopian president praised Syria's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad against imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region, stressing that this steadfastness is a steadfastness for Ethiopia and for all the forces of liberation and progress in Africa. He emphasized that the two racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa do not only act as a base for imperialism but also seek — through their policies of expansion and aggression — to become two imperialist entities in the Arab homeland and Africa.

President Mengistu expressed thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad for initiating this contact between the two countries, stressing that this visit will be the cornerstone for promoting Syrian-Ethiopian relations. He added that Ethiopia has decided to extend its hand to revolutionary Syria to consolidate the joint militant course in the Arab homeland and Africa.

Foreign Minister Wolde Returns From Bulgaria

LD141242 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Discussions were recently held in Sofia, Bulgaria, on ways of further strengthening existing relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and Bulgaria. The discussions were held during a visit by a delegation led by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival in Addis Ababa today Comrade Goshu said that his delegation exchanged views with Bulgarian President Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Premier Comrade Georgi Filipov, and Foreign Minister Comrade Mladenov on ways of further strengthening bilateral relations. Among the issues discussed were the foreign policies of the two countries, their political stand at the international level, continental issues, international issues, and [words indistinct] including the alarming arms race.

During its stay the Ethiopian delegation held briefings on the stage of development reached by our revolution, the discussions held on the draft Constitution, and the general objective situation in our country. [passage indistinct]

He also disclosed that a protocol agreement on culture [words indistinct] had been signed with the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry. He said that on the whole the delegation's visit was fruitful and [words indistinct].

KENYA

Foreign Minister Receives Moroccan King's Envoy

EA131834 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 13 Aug — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, today reiterated that Kenya wanted a peaceful settlement of the ongoing dispute between Morocco and Western Sahara. Mr Mwangale said this can be achieved by popular consultation and a national referendum through which people could express their views on the dispute. He said this in his office this morning when he received Mr Ahmad Snoussi, a special adviser to King Hassan of Morocco, who presented the minister with a message for H.E. President Daniel arap Moi.

The minister and Mr Snoussi discussed bilateral issues affecting Morocco and Kenya and assured the Moroccan envoy that relations between the two countries were good. [sentence as received] He said the relations should be strengthened between the two countries in areas such as commercial and technical co-operation. Mr Mwangale told the envoy that Kenya and Morocco could benefit from each other and that is the reason why Kenya attaches special importance on the peaceful settlement on the Western Sahara dispute.

Mr Snoussi briefed the minister on the outcome of the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's efforts to find a solution in the Western Sahara and the meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and the Israeli prime minister, Mr Shim'on Peres, in July this year.

Mr Snoussi said a solution must be found to the dispute and that Kenya and other eastern African nations were in a better position to assist in the arbitration. Mr Snoussi said, something has to be done to settle the Western Sahara problem instead of waiting for things to happen from heaven.

In response, Mr Mwangale said, we in Kenya, are very clear on this issue. We want nothing other than a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem which will be acceptable to the people of the region. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Government Reportedly Taxing Goods Traffic

EA141902 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Reports reaching us from Hargeysa, the capital of north-west region, say that about 300 trucks moving between Hargeysa and Djibouti have been stranded on the Djibouti-Hargeysa road since August. The reports say that the Mogadishu regime, which is behind this action, wants each truck to pay 130,000 Somali shillings in tax to develop Baki, the capital of Awdal region. The reports add that the trucks have been returning to Djibouti and Hargeysa still loaded.

TANZANIA

Transportation Talks Held With Botswana

EA132059 Dakar PANA in English 1655 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 13 Aug (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania and Botswana yesterday held talks to explore the possibility of increasing cooperation in transport and production for their mutual benefit.

Speaking after the 1-day meeting held at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, the Botswana minister for external affairs, Dr G.K. Chiepe, said the talks were aimed at ensuring that the existing cooperation between two countries "was carried out in more organized manner."

Botswana and Tanzania are members of the Frontline States, the SADCC, and the Nonaligned Movement.

She said the discussions dwelled on the possibility of using Dar es Salaam port as an alternative outlet in case of an economic sanction by South Africa. You can't put all your eggs in one basket, so we hope the issue would be discussed when she goes to Kenya at the end of her visit to Tanzania. [sentence as received]

She also said the two sides dwelt on issues to be discussed during the crucial SADCC summit scheduled for Luanda, Angola, next week and the forthcoming nonaligned summit, which will take place in Harare, Zimbabwe, later this month. Dr Chiepe said the two sides discussed the role they have to play as members of the OAU, Frontline States, and SADCC states to ensure the Harare nonaligned summit becomes a success.

The Tanzanian side was led by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Benjamin Mkapa.

UGANDA

Army Chief Denies Report of Barracks Occupation

EA141637 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The government has categorically refuted a report carried by the BBC this week that former soldiers of the defunct UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] overran Gulu Barracks and occupied it for 2 hours.

In a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon, the commander of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Commander Elly Tumwine, dismissed it as absolutely irresponsible on the part of those reporters, and absolutely of no content.

He said whoever wants to see for himself can go to Gulu or confirm from civilian population from that area.

The commander, however, disclosed that there had been isolated attacks on government troops in some parts of the northern region by remnants of the defeated armies, who still have guns in hiding and are still scattered in small groups.

He said what has caused these disorganized and incorrigible criminals to make the few desperate attacks are the stepped-up operations by government units in those areas to recover more guns. In the areas of (Patonya) and Kotido in Karamoja, where a few ambushes took place, NRA battalions in that area have carried out operations where more than 600 guns have so far been captured.

He disclosed that on 31st July, 1986, an operation was carried out in the (?park) area between Pakwach and Karuma where the special district administrator of Nebbi, Mr Tom (Butine), was recently shot at. Thirty guns were captured, and their owners, totalling 29 arrested.

On the seventh of August 1986, government troops in (Bibiye) followed an enemy group which had stolen cows and headed for (Asso) River. Their camp was overrun and destroyed, five guns captured, one box of ammunition and 13 cows recovered. Under hot assault by government troops, the remnants of the thugs crossed into the Sudan. A group of them had passed through (Tabo) and gone to some hiding.

Commander Elly Tumwine observed that these actions show that these armed thugs have rejected the political and principled approach of appealing to them to surrender peacefully before harsher measures are applied against them. He said they have mistakenly taken it as weakness, and in some cases taken advantage of the relaxed attitude of government troops.

For the government, this method however, he added has paid off so far by recovering thousands of guns from those who surrendered. In southern Uganda, more operations have been carried out in areas of Mbarara, and so far nine guns have been captured from thugs and 29 people arrested.

Commander Tumwine reported that on the whole the security situation is improving despite the fact that there may still be guns in the hands of wrongdoers. The people's victory, he concluded, cannot be dismantled.

CHAD

Faction Leader Suspends Activities With GUNT

AB141020 Paris AFP in French 0954 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), "suspends his cooperation" with the GUNT (armed opposition to Hissein Habre) and calls on all Chadians to join him to look for "another alternative" for Chad, according to his representative in France, Ali Gadaye.

This, Ali Gadaye told AFP, does not mean that the CDR will rally to Ndjamena, but will join with "all the active forces of the country to search for a new line of action that will lead to peace and a democratization of the national life in Chad."

Further Details

AB141157 Paris AFP in French 1033 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, the secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), "suspends his collaboration" with the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT).This was disclosed to AFP on Thursday by Mr Ali Gadaye, his representative in France. The CDR is one of the major components of GUNT led by Mr Goukouni Oueddei. [passage omitted]

After stating that there was no question of Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, for whom he is speaking, playing the role of a "number three person, which is a creation of the media", Mr Ali Gadaye pointed out that his movement had made great sacrifices in order that the GUNT might regain its credibility and efficiency. Mr Ali Gadaye went on to denounce without giving any details," the nefarious activities of some GUNT officials, such as kidnappings, tortures, and elimination of innocent combattants." According to Mr Gadaye, these practices "lead to the systematic and deliberate sabotage of all efforts aimed at bringing peace to Chad." He then implored "all militants, supporters and combattants of the CDR to be vigilant and to give active support to Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar's endeavors.

The CDR representation in France, he added, makes "an urgent appeal to all factions forming the GUNT and to all the active forces of the nation to mobilize with a view to creating necessary conditions to save Chad." It also calls on "the OAU and brotherly and friendly countries to support this step."

Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar broke away from Mr Goukouni Oueddei for the first time in August 1984 after condemning his "illegal maneuvers" at that time. Arrested in November the same year upon the orders of the GUNT chairman and detained in northern Chad for 1 year, he rejoined the armed organization in November 1985 after his release. Moreover, he went on an information visit to France and to several other African countries following his release.

Government Prepared To 'Negotiate'

AB141652 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Aug (AFP) — The Chadian Government is prepared to negotiate "anywhere and at any time" with Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), whose spokesman announced on Thursday in Paris that it was suspending its collaboration with the GUNT, official sources have disclosed in Ndjamena.

In his first comments to AFP, Mr Moumine Togoi, the secretary of state at the Presidency, in charge of information and orientation, stated the "if Acheikh is neither in Tripoli nor in Bardai (northern Chad, headquarters of the GUNT), his place is in Ndjamena or in Batha (in the east, from where Acheikh hails)."

"We are ready to meet Mr Acheikh anywhere and at any time, if that can bring peace to Chad," Mr Moumine Togoi added. "It is nonsensical to break away from the GUNT and to say that one still remains in the opposition, Mr Moumine Togoi also emphasized in a clear allusion the statement of Mr Acheikh's spokesman which said that the CDR secretary general was assuming the leadership of a "new alternative" in order to arrive at peace and a democratization of the Chadian national life.

Mr Moumine Togoi said his statement also held for Colonel Abdelkadir Kamougue, who resigned as vice president of the GUNT in June this year, adding that "the only combat worth engaging in is that of uniting to save the country from the diktat of Libya," which has been accused by Ndjamena of occupying the north of the country. Mr Moumine Togoi called on Colonel Kamougue as well as Acheikh to tackle the process of returning home "without equivocation, and without hypocrisy, in order not to retard the national reconciliation."

CDR Statement Urges National 'Outburst'

AB142126 Paris AFP in French 2039 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — The Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) led by Acheikh ibn Oumar announced on Thursday evening in Paris its "immediate withdrawal" from the GUNT and from "all its affiliated organs."

A statement from the CDR representation in France had announced on Thursday morning the "suspension" of Acheickh ibn Oumar's participation in the GUNT.

According to a text sent from Sebah (central region of Libya) by Acheikh ibn Oumar and communicated to the AFP by Bourkou Mandah who described himself as permanent secretary, the CDR, which is one of the major components of the GUNT has now dismissed as unsuited the "fascist Ndjamena regime" and the "moribund and irresponsible" GUNT, because both should be held responsible for the Chadian tragedy.

The statement denounced the August 1986 Cotonou accord and described it as "an unfortunate and artificial attempt to keep the politically dephased GUNT in power." The various political and military factions comprising the GUNT headed by Goukouni Oueddei had met in the Beninese capital and, following arduous

negotiations, they announced that their cohesion has again been achieved.

In its statement, the CDR called on the "Chadian patriots" to demonstrate a "national outburst that will go beyond all cleavages and other political infeudations." It also called on the OAU and other friendly African countries "to work toward a peaceful solution in Chad."

Finally, the CDR "strongly warned any person or bureau" that would be tempted to speak on its behalf without prior approval of its secretary general, saying that any such unauthorized statement will be the responsibility of its author.

New Union Formed To Meet With Habre

AB150801 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP) — A "Chadian Socialist Union" (UST) whose aim is to create the conditions "for an eventual meeting with the Ndjamena government" has been formed by a group of Chadian opponents whose "coordinator" is Abderaman Koulamallah.

In a release submitted to AFP in Paris on Thursday, this Chadian group justifies its initiative by "the historic failure of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

"Entangled in its internal contradictions and its dissensions, the release states, "the GUNT can no longer represent the aspirations of the Chadian people."

A group of "Chadian patriots," continues the release, has turned itself into a new body, the Chadian Socialist Union, "which will undertake all necessary moves toward achieving a lasting national reconciliation."

The UST calls on "all patriotic forces to join its initiative to create the conditions for an eventual meeting with the Ndjamena government," the release adds. Abderaman Koulamallah is the son of Ahmed Koulamallah, president of the former African Socialist Movement (MSA) who was prime minister of Chad for a short period 2 years before independence.

AFP Cites Official on Sudan, Libyan Troops

AB132155 Paris AFP in French 1509 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Aug (AFP) — According to the secretary of state in charge of information and orientation, Moumine Hamidi, who was speaking of the Libyan military presence in Sudan, the authorities in Ndjamena are convinced that Sudan will not be used as a foothold for an act of destabilization of Chad.

Moumine Hamid told AFP Wednesday that he was not "surprised" by the presence of Libyan troops at the Chadian-Sudanese border as announced by the Sudanese media. "We do not blame the Khartoum government for anything" because it is composed of "responsible men" who know peace and security problems, the secretary of state added.

Reiterating the "confidence placed in the Sudanese leadership by the Chadian authorities," he stated that Ndjamena "has the situation under control at all the borders" of the country, adding "we are not panicking."

Questioned on the existence at El Geneima (Sudanese-Chadian border) of an airport likely to be used by the Libyan forces, the secretary of state declined to make any comment on it. It is, however, said in Ndjamena that this airport "is not new."

GABON

Bongo Returns Home, Speaks on Security Summit

AB131930 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Libreville, Aug 13 (AFP) — President Omar Bongo of Gabon returned from a regional summit meeting on security on Wednesday and said that "a certain country" was sending powerful explosives to try and destabilize West and Central African states.

The statement, and the summit meeting in Ivory Coast, followed a statement by the Togolese Government on Monday accusing a Libyan diplomat in neighbouring Benin of providing explosives to carry out a terrorist campaign in Togo.

Togolese Foreign Minister Kpotivi Lacle said 14 kilos (30 pounds) of explosives had been seized and nine persons detained in connection with the plot last month.

Tuesday's summit meeting in the Ivory Coast administrative capital of Yamoussoukro was attended by President Bongo and Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

On arrival here, Mr Bongo confirmed earlier reports that the meeting had dealt with joint security matters. He said he had ordered his security services to "step up" measures to prevent explosives entering the oil-rich West-Central African country.

He said explosives of a previously-unknown type had been sent from the "certain country", particularly aimed at Gabon, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Zaire. He added that the explosives seized last month in Togo had been very powerful and could have blown up an airport like that in Libreville.

Mr Bongo also alleged that "cassettes, which apparently come from Paris" and which call on Gabonese to "commit sabotage" and "discredit the government" were circulating in the country. "And this is because of certain countries which can't stand to see that in the countries in question there is happiness and stability," he said.

The Gabonese people are happy" [quotation mark as received], he said, adding that "there will be no more pardons" for dissidents.

Further Comments on Trip

AB132150 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1830 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo returned to Libreville this afternoon following a visit to Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast, and to Lome in Togo. His visit to Yamoussoukro was marked by a quadripartite meeting where security issues dominated discussions. On his arrival home, Omar Bongo briefed reporters on the discussions held in Yamoussoukro:

[Begin Bongo recording] It is not always meetings between heads of state that you should call a summit; even a small meeting between friends is always termed a summit. Well, if you like to call that a summit, call it so. But for me, it was a meeting between (?friends) who are more or less preoccupied by a certain issue.

You will recall that before I went to Ivory Coast and Togo, Minister Michel Essongue, Louis Gaston Mayila, and General Ngali went to Togo to attend to a certain number of problems in response to a request made to me by the president of Togo.

We actually arrived in Yamoussoukro to meet President Houphouet-Boigny; there also were Presidents Mobutu and Eyadema, as well as the minister of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Senegal, representing President Abdou Diouf. Actually, during our discussions we had the occasion to talk about issues concerning security in our countries.

I think I will authorize the security forces in our country to (?publish the photos) of a certain number of explosives and the suitcases containing explosives which were sent to Togo, and apparently, Gabon, Ivory Coast, and other countries, even Cameroon. In those suitcases were explosives the type of which even (?experts) in the field have never seen. According to what we were told, these suitcases originated from a certain country, and they had them transited through other countries before reaching Gabon, Ivory Coast, Zaire, Cameroon, and others.

The explosives which were sent to Togo, I can assure you, were such huge charges that they could easily blow up the airport here. All these are the actions of some countries which are worried that in the countries mentioned, there is stability, and that we did not go begging to these countries. Conniving with such countries are some countries which are supposed to be our friends.

Therefore, I think that what members of the Democratic Party's Central Committee set up, that is, Gabon's new foreign policy, is something which is very welcome; it is as if we knew it beforehand, because if I were to cite the names of countries mentioned which were to serve as relay points before reaching Gabon, then it would be rather sad.

In any case, we believe that since everything is known, we are able to cope with anything than may come from any quarter. That is why the security services should redouble their vigilance on those entering our country with briefcases because it is now with briefcases that such things can happen. Well, that is what I have to tell you. [end recording]

President Omar Bongo's stopover in Lome was a follow-up to the talks held in Yamoussoukro, since President Eyadema's country was confronted with the problem of international terrorism. The Gabonese head of state confirms that the Lome meeting was a follow-up to the quadripartite meeting between Bongo, Houphouet-Boigny, Mobutu, and Eyadema.

[Begin Bongo recording] All that was said in Yamoussoukro was actually a follow-up to events in Togo. I went to Togo because a friend was confronted with all sorts of problems. As you know very well, 2 years ago, there were some explosions and the distribution of leaflets here and there, and in the Party House, where we happened to be last night. Eyadema had to fight all these. After the Togolese president had visited Gabon several times, and quite recently in Franceville, it was necessary that we also reciprocate these visits.

But it was not only support that the Gabonese people, through me, were giving him; it was also a way for us to strengthen the unity between our two countries. I did not hesitate to tell him: You see what is happening now? So when Gabon starts being harsh in sending back people from the country, people should not come to tell me that I don't trust friends. Since true and sincere friends are becoming rare, it is quite normal that with friends like Eyadema, we should be by their side when they are faced with problems, and especially when these problems have repercussions on our own country. [end recording]

ZAIRE

DPRK Vice Premier Arrives on Visit

AB081155 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0817 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP) — Mr Chong Chun-ki, an alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and vice premier of the DPRK, late Thursday afternoon arrived in Kinshasa via Pyongyang, for a 7-day official visit at the invitation of the MPR Central Committee.

In a short welcome address, Citizen Ganbembo Fumu Wa Utadi, secretary general of the Central Committee in charge of relations with brotherly and friendly parties, stated that the MPR, as a party-state, justly appreciates the presence in Zaire of the Korean delegation which, he said, is an expression of the Korean people's will to establish relations of cooperation with the Zairian people.

In his reply, Mr Chong Chun-ki expressed the hope that his visit will contribute to improving the understanding between the two countries who shared a lot in common as developing nations. The North Korean statesman also expressed happiness to see for himself the achievements accomplished by the Zairian people under the leadership of his guide, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

CAPE VERDE

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With PLO

HK150200 Hong Kong AFP in English 0130 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Praia, Cape Verde Islands, Aug 15 (AFP) — Cape Verde and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will open diplomatic relations at ambassador level, it was announced here Thursday at the end of 24-hour visit to the Atlantic island group by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

During his visit Mr 'Arafat, who is on an African tour, had talks with Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira.

Communique Issued at Conclusion of 'Arafat Visit

LD142049 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A joint communique was released in the Cape Verde capital Praia today on the discussions held between President Aristides Pereira and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, notably on the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Prior to his departure, 'Arafat told reporters that he was in agreement with the recent initiative of France and the USSR for a conference to be held with the participation of principal members of the UN Security Council and all the parties involved in the Palestinian issue.

GHANA

Sixth Cooperation Session With Burkina Faso Opens

AB142058 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso permanent joint commission for cooperation opened in Accra today. Delegates at the session will be working in two committees. The first committee will discuss political, legal, health, social, sports, and cultural matters, while the second committee will explore economic, financial, commercial, transport, communications, and energy strategies for cooperation. The Ghana side is led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Burkinabe side by Mr (Voulouna Prosper), who is director of political affairs, external relations, and cooperation.

Asamoah Urges Political Unity

HK150132 Hong Kong AFP in English 0122 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, Aug 15 (AFP) — Ghanaian Foreign Secretary Obed Asamoah called Thursday for speedy implementation of the principle of political unity between his country and neighbouring Burkina Faso.

He told the sixth session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso permanent joint comission here that such unity was accepted last year.

He asked delegates to consider establishment of a "high political organ" to formulate a timetable for unity within 10 years.

Dr Asamoah also suggested compulsory study of English and French in each country's secondary schools and universities, setting up joint institutions in energy and transport and the idea of belonging to a common currency zone.

The foreign secretary asked delegates to consider a joint legal body to harmonise their legal training and laws, and the creation of a common body to supervise and train cadres. They should also consider harmonisation of their military training and education.

He said he regretted that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was still not working fully. He called for an end to "rhetoric."

If all 16 member-countries were not ready, those who were should unite between themselves as an example to the others," he said. [no opening quotes as received]

Colloquium Supports ANC, SWAPO, Urges Cooperation

AB141552 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Participants in the just ended colloquium on crisis and transformation in Accra organized in Accra by the *Journal of African Artists* have expressed their solidarity with the ANC and SWAPO. They also supported the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The participants condemned President Reagan, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and the EEC for their hypocritical attitudes on the South African issue.

In a concluding statement, the meeting called for the removal of all foreign military bases in Africa and strongly condemned the recent South African invasion of Angola. They expressed their support for the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare and urged heads of state to take a firm stand against apartheid and imperialism. The colloquium called for closer cooperation between all progressive forces on the continent and expressed solidarity with all socialist and progressive forces throughout the world.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister on Opposition Leaders' Detention

MB141722 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 14 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The leaders of Liberia's three main opposition parties are still languishing in jail. They refused to pay fines imposed by the courts for operating their unrecongized Grand Coalition as a political entity. At first, they were taken to prison in Monrovia but then were transferred to Belle Yeallah, a prison camp in the bush which by all accounts is far from salubrious. The speculation was that the move had been made on the orders of Justice

Minister Jenkins Scott. On the line, Robin White asked him if that was the case.

[Begin recording] [Scott] Yes, it was on my orders that they were sent to Belle Yeallah. We have heard that in fact there were plans by certain individuals to storm the prison in order to secure their release and on the basis of that, I finally took the decision that look: Let us transfer them somewhere they would be a lot more secure.

[White] So, you had heard that there was some plan to storm the central prison in Monrovia?
[Scott] Exactly.

[White] Who exactly was planning to storm the prison in Monrovia?
[Scott] Well. I have no idea as to who exactly it is, but I think if one listens to speeches that have been made in the past, one can clearly see that it wouldn't be mistaken to feel that there were some supporters of theirs that wanted them released no matter what.

[White] But I mean, has anybody been arrested at all in connection with this plan to storm the prison?
[Scott] No, no one has been arrested yet.

[White] Do you know of particular people who were planning to do that?
[Scott] Well, even if I did, I would prefer not to name them until I have gotten the concrete evidence that they are in fact the individuals concerned. I don't want to mention anybody's names.

[White] It seems a bit of a drastic step to take though, to send three people off to Belle Yeallah Prison.
[Scott] Well, I don't know if you call it drastic because I think Belle Yeallah is basically a maximum security prison where in fact the prisoner is (?more) secure. [Words indistinct] I think we had to put them where they will be secure.

[White] It has a very bad reputation, Belle Yeallah...
[Scott, interrupting] Belle Yeallah's reputation is one that is created by a figment of individual imagination. There have been others who have gone to Belle Yeallah and have come back and they say [words indistinct] to Belle Yeallah. Personally I have visited Belle Yeallah several times and I think in fact, when you look at hygienic conditions of Belle Yeallah, it is a lot better than even it is in Monrovia. The prison in Monrovia is congested, it is not that hygienic and I think Belle Yeallah is less congested and in fact the prisoners there have greater freedom.

[White] So this reputation that it has a place from which not many return is ill-founded?
[Scott] It is unfounded. I mean, you can come if you want to come and you will interview people that have been to Belle Yeallah and are back in the society.

[White] So people do come back?
[Scott] Of course. [end recording]

NIGER

Cooperation Commission With Mali Issues Communique

AB132232 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Final communique issued in Niamey on 13 August at the end of the third session of the Mali-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation]

[Text] The third session of the Mali-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation was held in Niamey from 11 to 13 August 1986. The Malian delegation was led by His Excellency Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, who was accompanied by top officials of his country including His Excellency Modibo Diarra, Mali's ambassador, and Lieutenant Colonel (Presia Djiboukal), governor of the Gao Region. The Niger delegation was led by His Excellency Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger, who was accompanied by top officials of his country including His Excellency Gourouza Magagi, Niger's ambassador, and Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Hassan, prefect of Niamey Province.

During the session, the two sides, first of all, noted with satisfaction the implementation of the decisions made by the joint commission at the second session. In this connection, the commission expressed particular satisfaction with the results of the deliberations of the ad hoc technical committees it had charged with examining issues relating to cooperation between their two countries in the field of transit of goods, tourism, and social security.

The two sides then reviewed the items on the agenda and which particularly concern economic, commercial, and technical cooperation, and cultural and social cooperation within the framework of which the two parties signed a draft agreement on information. The two sides also agreed to join their efforts for common actions within the framework of the subregional cooperation within the multilateral institutions concerned.

The joint commission expressed particular satisfaction with the periodic meetings instituted between the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Basic Development of the Republic of Mali and the Ministry of Interior of Niger, and encouraged them to continue to intensify this cooperation.

During his visit, His Excellency Modibo Keita was received in audience by His Excellency Brigadier Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, to whom he conveyed the fraternal greetings of his friend and brother, General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the fraternal and cordial atmosphere in which the present session took place and agreed to hold the fourth session of the joint commission in Bamako in 1987.

Issued in Niamey on 13 August 1986

NIGERIA

Anti-Apartheid Group Terms Raid on Angola 'Banditry'

AB141558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The National Committee Against Apartheid, NACAP, has condemned the latest incursion into Angola by troops of racist South Africa, describing it as an act of banditry. NACAP said in a statement issued in Lagos today that the attack on Angola by Pretoria was an attempt to worsen the already bad situation in the southern African region, with a view to disrupt the forthcoming summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Zimbabwe later this month. The committee called on all peace-loving nations to step up their solidarity with southern African countries, and to take immediate steps to isolate the South African regime.

TOGO

Chadian Opposition Leaders Meet With Eyadema

AB141615 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, late this morning received in an audience a 2-man Chadian delegation: They were Dr (Djembete Lesoragnan), chairman of the Chadian National Democratic Rally, and (Ali Ndetel), vice chairman of this Chadian opposition movement to President Hissein Habre. Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, was present at the audience. At the end of the audience, Dr (Djembete Lesoragnan), the leader of the delegation, spoke to newsmen about the discussions he held with President Eyadema:

[Begin (Lesoragnan) recording] We came here to Togo in search of peace. When you hear businessmen talking about Togo, they believe it is Africa's Switzerland. That means that Togo is a land of peace and freedom. We therefore came to see President Eyadema to help us bring peace to Chad; the peace we lost 20 years ago.

As for the discussions we held with President Eyadema, they centered on our homecoming. We left our homeland about 7 years ago, in 1979, and you cannot settle a conflict from abroad. We would therefore like to return home to contribute to the reconstruction of our dear fatherland. This is really what we came to discuss with President Eyadema. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports MPLA Brigade 'Wiped Out'

MB130806 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 13 Aug (KUP) — The 3d Battalion of the MPLA's 61st Brigade was completely wiped out and five of its soldiers taken prisoner last Tuesday [5 August] during a battle against UNITA forces a few kilometers east of Lucusse, in Moxico Province. The battalion was trying to counter a siege by UNITA forces in that area, according to a communique from UNITA's operations office.

MOZAMBIQUE

90 'Bandits' Killed in 2 Months in Nampula

MB131259 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Nampula Province killed 90 armed bandits and captured 13 during operations carried out over the past 2 months in different areas of the province. This information was disclosed by the provincial military commander during the recent ordinary session of Nampula's provincial party committee. In his report, the provincial military commander also revealed that the FPLM forces captured an assortment of war materiel. In the same period, more than 5,000 people were released from the enemy's captivity and 90 cattle and other property belonging to residents were recovered. According to that military official, at this moment the Armed Forces in Nampula, in coordination with the political and administrative organs, are involved in organizing the recently released residents and in building their homes in communal villages.

Prime Minister Receives Italian Official

MB130930 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Mario da Graca Machungo, prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received late this afternoon in an audience Francesco Forte, Italian deputy minister for foreign affairs, who is visiting our country. During the meeting Prime Minister Mario Machungo recalled in brief words the solidarity which has united Mozambique and Italy for a long time, as well as the fact that the visit of the Italian official will develop these relations.

For his part, Forte said that his visit to Mozambique had the objective of discussing with the Mozambican authorities the drafting of a protocol between the two countries. He added that the protocol is on the verge of approval, and a second phase of future cooperation is being prepared, including the renewal of emergency aid to our country. This second phase will also include an additional program, conditional on financing by the Italian Parliament, which will discuss it in September. It should be recalled that Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Francesco Forte attended the Pemba welcoming function for the solidarity ship from the Reggio Nell Emilia commune, which carried goods for Pemba residents.

NAMIBIA

Sabotage Probably Not Intended in Court Bombing

MB141138 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 14, SAPA — Police in Windhoek have released the name of the man who died after a handgrenade blast in a toilet at the Tsumeb Magistrates Court on Tuesday.

He was Mr N. Koesep, 22, an unemployed resident of Abanab in northern SWA/Namibia.

A police spokesman said today investigations into the incident were continuing.

It was not yet clear where Mr Koesep obtained the explosive device, but initial evidence indicated that sabotage was probably not intended.

Slight damage was caused to the building, but Mr Koesep was badly mutilated by the force of the blast in the confined space at about 2pm on Tuesday. He died later the same day.

SOUTH AFRICA

More on P.W. Botha's Comments Directed at West

MB141901 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has made it clear to Western leaders that they will have to talk to South Africa, whether they like it or not. Mr Botha was reacting to apparent back-peddling by the Reagan administration on the possibility of talks at the highest level on South Africa's problems.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Andre le Roux] In his short address to the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban, Mr Botha told the West that whether its leaders were willing to talk to him or not, they will not be able to deny South Africa's important role in this part of the world. The president again expressed his willingness to discuss South Africa's problems with the Western leaders, but not before taking them to task for their indecisiveness.

[Botha in Afrikaans] I heard on the radio this morning that the offer I made to meet Western leaders in order to discuss problems of southern A[illegible]... [changes thought] that they are now playing games now v[illegible]me, games like the one we used to play when we were children. We would take a flower and say [changes to English] he loves me, he loves me not, he loves me, he loves me not. [changes to Afrikaans] At one moment, there is a nice gesture by Western leaders, and they are going to talk with me. But the next moment, something takes place and they say: No, we will not talk with you. So, they can do as they wish about southern

Africa, but they cannot deny our existence here. I have heard that the EEC is going to make 200 million rands available to assist southern African states. [changes to English] 200 million. [changes to Afrikaans] And I hear that the United States is going to give 100 million, and Canada 4 million. All I wish to say is [changes to English] that is chicken feed. [laughter] It is chicken feed. They must make a study of our budget, and see what we are doing for our neighbors. See what we are doing for our underdeveloped population groups, and then compare it with what they are prepared to spend in southern Africa. Then they will see that they are busy with chicken feed. They will have to talk to us. If they want to do something for southern Africa, if they want to keep southern Africa out of the hands of Marxism, if they want to put southern Africa on the road to development, if they want to put southern Africa on the road to upliftment, they will have to talk to South Africa. Because we know southern Africa. They only hear about southern Africa. [end recording]

Further Reaction to Botha's Durban Speeches

Radio Commentary

MB050527 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In his Durban speech this week President Botha drew attention again to the multifaceted nature of succesful reform — and the danger of an overly simplistic concentration on political goals.

Reform did not have only a constitutional objective, he said. It also included an extensive program of welfare management, of which training, job creation, and self-reliance were essential elements. And he noted that while the government was determined to continue with reform towards the broadening of democracy,this could be achieved only in a climate of order, stability, and socioeconomic welfare.

Such sentiments have also been expressed recently by leaders in business. It reflects a growing awareness that constitutional formulas alone, without rapid socioeconomic development in disadvantaged communities, cannot bring about an inherently stable dispensation in South Africa.

Indeed for some the generation of far-reaching social and economic advances is the primary reform challenge. It is only when unequal opportunities and artificial limits have been finally removed that a collective interest in the maintenance of a stable political order can be expected to emerge. And it is only when all are able to utilize the channels for the realization of their potential that effective management of such an order becomes possible.

Giving effect to that insight, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis last March described the overriding theme of his budget as to commit the government to equal opportunity for all in South Africa.

The large budgetary expenditure on all aspects of development should not be seen as a handout, he said, but as an investment in human and physical captial that will ultimately ensure the human dignity and progress of South Africans.

Of the destructive effects of neglecting such investment, mass unemployment is the most immediate and acute. According to Dr Ben Vosloo of the Small Business Development Corporation it is not suprising that townships are rocked by violence in the present situation of chronic unemployment. Unless there is dramatic change up to 2,000 jobs will have to be created every working day to avert a major crisis. But the direct investment is only a part of what is needed to achieve the objective, Dr Conrad Strauss of the Standard Bank Investment Corporation believes. Successful political reform also requires a radical restructuring of the economy.

There is general agreement on what such restructuring should include. Access to key economic resources cannot be restricted to membership of a particular group. The last remains of statutory job reservation have to be removed. Legislation should not regulate the use of commercial and industrial land. Urbanization and an extensive program of economic deregulation are essential, and the informal sector should be encouraged.

Whether poltical change will achieve the goals envisaged by moderate, democratically disposed South Africans, will depend on the extent to which rapid progress is made in providing the social and economic base for a stable society.

ANC Reaction

EA141132 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary on "Yesterday's Speech by the Apartheid President, Pieter Botha"]

[Text] Compatriots: The fascist ringleader Pieter Botha once again took the platform last night at the federal congress of his nationalist [as heard] party in Durban to reiterate one thing, and one thing only: that his regime is determined to defend white minority rule in our country by all means. Botha took the platform again, countrymen, to reassure his archfascist Afrikaner supporters that despite all his other double-talk about so-called reforms he is still with them in the same trench, with them to sustain and defend [word indistinct] in our country.

This is the real message that emerged from all what Botha was saying last night. No more about the Rubicons and the reforms, but now it is a language of utter defiance to the enraged world and reassurance to his anxious Afrikaner supporters who were beginning to believe that he has deserted the laager.

To all the oppressed majority in our country it was neither a surprise nor a shock. We have always known that Botha is not far off from Treurnicht or Terreblanche. They all believe in the maintenance of white minority domination. They might differ in the ways and means of maintaining it, but when the chips are down, as they clearly are now, they will all rally into the same laager. Now Botha has put it clearly to all those who thought he

was reforming that he is far from that. To him movement forward means nothing else than movement towards the further entrenchment and consolidation of apartheid of white minority rule and not to dismantle or abolish it.

To us the oppressed, countrymen, we have heard enough of Botha's speeches that are always heralded as if they will contain something positive for us, only to hear him screaming the same thing all over again. It is now clear where this man stands: He is a dyed-in-the-wool fascist who will not be turned from his evil path by no other means than our determined struggle to wrest power from his dictatorial regime. There is no other way out. Talk of any other way of achieving change in South Africa than through the united might of our struggle has become more and more irrelevant.

Botha has by himself ruled anything else out. On his part, he believes in the military and police might of his regime to defend and sustain white minority rule, apartheid, and oppression over us, the black majority. On our part, we have no other alternative than to draw sustenance and inspiration from our own struggle, from our own sacrifices in the battlefield. The battle lines have long been drawn up countrymen. These monotonous speeches only serve to reinforce us in the path that we have already embarked upon, that of an intensified mass political and military struggle led by our vanguard movement — the ANC.

We are not concerned about Botha's so-called national statutory council which he himself says will not do anything beyond it being the toy telephone to keep us busy on irrelevancies. As far as we are concerned, he can go ahead and form it with his treacherous puppets of the Bantustans or with Gatsha Buthelezi for that matter. As for us, the goal is clear. It is to seize power from him and his fascist clique, whatever he does or does not do. We are not asking for reforms, nor are we asking him to modify his apartheid laws. We want to govern ourselves.

We want to seize power and establish a people's government based on the will of all the people of our country, black and white. And we know how we will get there: not through Botha's statutory councils; not through his reforms or through what others call peaceful means in the face of a monster armed to the teeth. The way forward to a people's government, to people's power is already being determined in the dusty streets of our townships. It is already being determined in Alexandra and Mamelodi, in Soweto and Sebokeng, in Guguletu, Nyanga and Athlone, in (Kwamashu) and Chesterville. There we are paving our way through our rudimentary street committees, area committees, and township committees; through our defense committees and all other organs of people's power. We are carving our way forward by engaging the enemy personnel wherever we meet them and by taking the war into the white areas there to attack and destroy the enemy installations and personnel.

We are clearly not going to sit on our laurels and wait for baas Botha to throw the crumbs falling from his table through his piecemeal reforms coming at his own time and at his own liking. Now, countrymen, is the time to address ourselves more resolutely to the main issue of the day in the country: the question of the seizure of power by the people and the establishment of a people's government. Now is the time to intensify more than ever before our efforts to spread the people's war to engulf every corner of our country till it overwhelms the enemy.

Botha has called his archfascist nationalist supporters today to consolidate his laager of defending their exclusive privileges and tyrannical rule [words indistinct] surrender what he called their tradition of over 300 years. On our part too, we have reached the end of the road of oppression and suffering. Freedom beckons us. It stands before us demanding that we refuse no sacrifice, and we spare neither life nor limb in the coming battles to win back our land and to end the more than 300 years of peace, plunder, oppression, and exploitation.

For us, too, countrymen, we have reached the point of no return. We are determined to win back our land, and today we are saying this with more certainty than ever before. Whilst we are clearly cognizant of the fact that much still needs to be done to destroy this monstrous regime once and for all, we are certain, however, that the historic conditions [words indistinct] to ensure the collapse of the apartheid regime have taken shape in greater measure than ever before in our history. [Words indistinct] no matter what Botha may say to his archfascists to try to reassure them, he should know [words indistinct] the days of his dictatorial regime are certainly numbered.

All his talk about miltiary might is mere empty bravado to reassure his disillusioned and panic-stricken supporters. not even his Western imperialist allies, like Reagan and Thatcher, can ever manage to save him now. Even their desperate attempts to stave off the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions by the international community will not be enough to save the inevitable collapse of the Botha regime. The regime is doomed to collapse whatever Reagan and Thatcher can do.

The entire peace-loving mankind is on our side, united in its determination to help us fulfill our historic duty of ridding our country, our continent, and the world of this evil scourge that has been condemned as a crime against humanity. We on our part must be reassured by this overwhelming worldwide support by all peace-loving mankind despite what the Reagans and Thatchers are trying to do. Ours, therefore, countrymen, is to intensify our offensive on all fronts. [words indistinct]

Chambers of Commerce Statement

MB122257 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2255 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 12, SAPA — The Associated Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] agrees with the state president that the successful handling of economic sanctions against South Africa requires the cooperation between the government and the private sectors, ASSOCOM's chief executive Mr Raymond Parsons said in a statement in Johannesburg tonight.

Reacting to Mr P.W. Botha's speech to the National Party's federal congress in Durban tonight, Mr Parsons said "successful handling of possible further economic sanctions against South Africa will require close cooperation between the private and public sectors.

"While the business community believes that all possible and economic steps must be taken to avert further sanctions it also sees the imminent overseas sanctions decisions as fraught with loopholes," Mr Parsons said.

He said an "effective counter strategy" to sanctions would require a high degree of teamwork between the authorities and the private sector with the emphasis being placed "on flexible responses."

Urban Councils Respond

MB141256 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 14, SAPA — The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) has cautiously welcomed aspects of Mr P.W. Botha's speech to the National Party federal congress which indicate a move towards some participation by blacks in government and elections as a way for blacks to express their views on reform.

UCASA was critical, however, of the slow progress that the government has made in introducing reforms such as the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, and the Population Registration Act.

UCASA also slammed Mr Botha for his "stubborn" refusal to relase Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners unconditionally.

In a statement released today, the president of UCASA, Mr Steve Kgame, said:

"We cannot agree with President Botha that real dialogue is taking place at the moment. To open the way for real dialogue in which the majority of moderate leaders would participate, the government must release all leaders such as Nelson Mandela who can potentially make a contribution to that dialogue in order to remove accusation that those black leaders who participate are selling out to the whites.

"The often repeated statement by the South African Government that Nelson Mandela must first renounce violence, does not serve any purpose because violence is already taking place. The advantages of his release by far outweigh any dubious advantages of keeping him in jail."

Mr Kgame also rejected Mr Botha's proposal regarding city states and said:

"The city proposal sounds very much like the failed policy of independent homelands and will not offer any solution to the country's problems.

"While UCASA tolerates segregated local authorities purely out of the necessity to serve the black community in the interim, we do not believe that black councils should aspire for any other status than the status of the white local authorities.

"What is needed is not doomed experiments such as city states, but money to enable the black local authorities to upgrade their existing communities and land to eliminate the critical housing backlogs."

UCASA noted that Mr Botha had devoted a great deal of time in his speech to democracy and the extension of freedom to all the people of South Africa.

"However UCASA believes that the only way to ensure continued democracy in the country is to extend the participation of all South Africans in the democratic process and its institutions," Mr Kgame said.

"The whites in this country must realise that the extension of liberty to all is not the monopoly of whites and cannot be decided by whites alone but must be the result of the consensus of all the people."

Reacting to Mr Botha's concern about the ridicule poured on government institutions, Mr Kgame said that for as long as these institutions were decided only by a section of the community, many blacks would continue to see them as being designed to extend oppression.

"UCASA recognises that in the past five years more reforms had been introduced than at any other time of Nationalist rule," he said. "UCASA can, however, not agree with the state president that it is unfair of the world to expect South Africa to reform in a shorter period of time than Europe did."

"The fact of the matter is that in the field of extending human rights and removing institutionalised discrimination, South Africa is sadly lagging behind the entire free world and is perhaps the only country in the free world which still discriminates by legislation," Mr Kgame said.

"The sorry political situation in the coutnry is a clear indication that South Africa does not have centuries before extending freedom to all its people. It is ridiculous for a government which is avowedly anti-communist, to take pride in comparing its human rights record to Soviet Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain."

UCASA believed it would be futile if institutions such as the proposed national council, which must negotiate the prime issue of true power sharing, was to waste time debating issues such as the Group Areas Act.

"For this reason UCASA insists that such measures must be done away with even before negotiations start," Mr Kgame said. "It is our fervent wish that even at this late stage, the government can master the will and take bold steps which will enable black moderates to enter into real negotiation without losing face and credibility."

NP Natal Congress, Minister Oppose Mixed Schools

MB141833 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1830 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The National Party's [NP] Natal congress in Durban today came out strongly against mixed schools and urged the government to resist extra-parliamentary pressures aimed at enforcing integration.

The congress noted "with concern" that escalating assaults were being made in the "group character" of white schools by various extra-parliamentary pressures, especially regarding South African English institutions.

A resolution brought to the congress by the party's E.G. Jansen branch in Pietermaritzburg urged the government to resist such pressures and continue to enhance the educational aspirations of different race groups in accordance with basic National Party policy.

Responding to the call, Mr Piet Clase, minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, told the congress he "fully appreciated" the concern voiced in the resolution.

The minister said he was aware of the "increasing onslaught" made on education as an own affair by the official opposition in parliament and by extra-parliamentary groups.

The aspirations of extra-parliamentary groups were clear in that they wanted non-racial education that would lead to a non-racial society.

"They see education, incorrectly, as an instrument by which social and political aims may be achieved, something that education cannot and may not be.

"Their argument is that one department of education and mixed schools will ensure better inter-group relations and national unity.

"The attack on the present education system is therefore not an attack on the education system per se, but on the constitutional dispensation," the minister said.

Emphasising that the National Party's acknowledged educational principle that education must take into account cultural differences was sound, he said the government was determined to secure the self-determination of each group by the education of its children, in order to retain group identity.

South Africa's population was "rightly or wrongly" determined ethnically, and that was a fact that could not be argued or wished away.

The government accepted this reality in its educational policy, and hence the different education departments, the minister said.

Warning to Tutu, Boesak, Union Leaders Repeated

MB141434 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1432 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The call for sanctions by Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak was not only immoral but "bordered on treason," the minister of manpower, Mr P.T. du Plessis, said today.

He was repeating charges levelled at the two clerics from the National Party federal congress platform yesterday. He said today he wished to add the names of certain trade union leaders to his warning.

The minister repeated his comments at the congress yesterday, saying he was now sick of people propagating sanctions against South Africa, which would affect nearly a million workers.

"They are seeking to starve people," the minister said.

"And this while they themselves live in the midst of abundance and do not stand to lose their employment, while most of their children are in private schools.

"I wish to warn Dr Boesak and Bishop Tutu that what they are doing borders on treason and I want to add certain trade union leaders pleading for sanctions to the detriment of their own people.

"I want to give them a friendly warning that I will give their addresses to the hungry workers.

"What they are doing is immoral and against the people of the country and my advice to Bishop Tutu is to keep spreading God's word, reconciliation and peace instead of endeavouring to bring about the starvation and suffering of the ordinary worker, white, black, brown and yellow."

Mr Du Plessis said it was his duty as the minister of manpower to speak for millions of workers and said he would fight sanctions "day and night."

"These people who bring about sanctions must be aware that the anger of the jobless is directed at them," he said.

Minister Refuses Comment on Action

MB150539 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
5000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, has accused Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, and some trade union leaders of actions bordering on high treason and sabotage of the South African economy by their support for sanctions.

In an interview with the SABC in Durban Mr du Plessis said the actions of Bishop Tutu and other leaders would lead to large-scale suffering and poverty among many people. Mr du Plessis refused to answer a question as to whether or not the state was considering action against Bishop Tutu and the trade union leaders but

said the government would not allow them to succeed in their aims.

He said he would personally see to it that anyone who because of sanctions was unemployed and poor would know where to find Bishop Tutu and his companions.

Tutu To Continue Sanctions Push

MB150812 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu is maintaining his defiant stand on sanctions. Yesterday the archbishop-elect received what was termed a friendly warning from government that his call for sanctions was bordering on high treason.

But speaking in Beijing the bishop has said he will continue to push for punitive sanctions as he believes it is the last chance of achieving peaceful change in South Africa.

The Anglican church leader leaves for Jamaica today after spending a week in China.

Pik Botha Interviewed on Trade Restrictions

MB141032 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1930 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha in Durban by Jannie Botes on the "Network" program — recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Botes] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has emphasized in his motion that economic sanctions against South Africa could cause incalculable damage to the economic, political, and social progress of all southern African states. Mr Botha, at today's federal congress you said that South Africa is not powerless against sanctions. What did you mean by that?

[Botha] We could take measures within South Africa to stimulate import substitution and our own industries, and there are many goods that we import which could be manufactured locally in the hope to exporting them. If sanctions begin to really affect us we could get by with less in many spheres. We do not know to what extent sanctions would be applied, but in general it will provide new competition.

[Botes] You have, for example, talked about 2 million workers from the southern Africa region. You talked of trade. Does it mean that we would use these as weapons against the rest of Africa?

[Botha] Not necessarily, but it was necessary to refer to them now so that there are no American and European illusions about their actions. For example, if we allow the leather imports from Zimbabwe under a system of import permits, it does not mean that we want to impose punitive measures against Zimbabwe. It means that because we are squeezed economically we should first look to the needs of our own manufacturers. So it is a chain reaction of events, not started by us, but actually passed on to neighboring states and potentially hindering trade patterns in southern Africa, not because we want to but because we have no other option.

[Botes] Administrative arrangements, for example licenses for Zambian or Zimbabwean goods, are now the order of the day. Could one regard these as punitive measures?

[Botha] They are not punitive measures, but the fact is that if sanctions were not applied against us we would not have had to devise measures to protect our own manufacturers.

[Botes] At this stage is South Africa implementing economic sanctions against southern Africa?

[Botha] Absolutely not. We are against sanctions, and we trade with all countries. We would export to Russia as long as they signed and paid.

[Botes] Would it be in South Africa's interests to impose counter-boycotts?

[Botha] Not a boycott as such. It is not our aim, it is not our plan, it is not our policy, but I repeat — take for example if coal sanctions are imposed and as a result thereof there is a decline in production and exports of coal. As a result the mine bosses would have to retrench 30, 40, 50,000 mineworkers or not renew their contracts. What do you now do? You let those people go back to their countries. It is not a punitive measure against those unfortunate people. It is a necessary result of this blind, cynical, negative action against us. We do not have a choice.

[Botes] Sanctions by South Africa would be our final trump card. Would we ever play that final trump card?

[Botha] I cannot go into that now. Our interests come first but in cases of this nature one is concerned with a very delicate situation. On the one hand you must be aware that you do not destroy your export markets and do irreparable harm. On the other hand if you are dealing with countries, including neighboring states, who are bent on destroying you, then you must remember that it will not help you to maintain relations with them on a long term basis because sooner or later they would [words indistinct].

[Botes] President Reagan has already warned that sanctions by South Africa would worsen the situation. Perhaps there is a misunderstanding as to whether South Africa has imposed sanctions or not against the southern African region.

[Botha] We have not. I think it is the press which is reporting it like that. I spoke about this the other day at a press conference in Pretoria and immediately it was reported in the media as if it were retaliatory boycott actions on our part. That is not our aim. We want the world to know that if sanctions are imposed and extended as envisaged by the American Congress and Europe, then it will certainly have grave consequences, not only for South Africa. At the moment it seems that when we say what consequences sanctions will have for our neighboring states then it is immediately interpreted as something started by us. That is untrue. [end recording]

Expert Says Court Must Resolve Emergency Dispute
MB150548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] An authority on criminal law, Prof (Sas Strauss) of the University of South Africa, says the appeal court must now decide which of the two conflicting judgments in respect of the validity of the emergency regulations is correct.

Earlier a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg refused to release a detainee Mr Peter Kirkoff, who is being held under the emergency regulations. The court also found that the judgment on Monday in the case of Solomon Lechesa Tsenoli versus the minister of justice in which Mr Tsenoli was released from detention was incorrect.

Professor (Stauss) told our Pretoria news staff that the decision by the appeals court on whether arrest without warrant was possible in terms of the emergency regulations would be binding on the rest of the country. He added that each province could still take an independent decision.

A full bench of the Natal division of the Supreme Court had earlier held that the regulation was null and void. Professor (Strauss) said the latest decision on the Pietermartizburg Supreme Court was binding on the rest of Natal while the Durban judgment was binding on the Durban and coastal area.

The appeals court now will decide on the issue.

Release Petitions Halted
MB140856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0748 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 14 SAPA — All applications for the release of detainees in the Rand Supreme Court have been halted pending a judgment on the issue of emergency detentions to be made by the appellate division in Bloemfontein next week. The deputy judge president, Mr Justice Gert Coetzee, met yesterday with counsel involved in the applications and asked that they wait for the outcome of an appeal against this week's Natal Supreme Court judgment against emergency detentions. The state appealed against the judgment.

Lawyers throughout South Africa have been lodging applications for the release of detainees, creating fears that supreme courts could be jammed up dealing with the matter, to only have their decisions later turned aside by the appeal court. "It can take up to two years for an appeal to be decided, but an exception is going to be made in this case on the basis of urgency," said an attorney who was present at the meeting. "We expect the appeal to be heard in Bloemfontein next week."

Meanwhile, in Pietermaritzburg, the Supreme Court ordered the release of 22 Congress of SA Trade Union (COSATU) members pending a Supreme Court heading in which they will challenge the validity of their detentions under the emergency. The unionists include COSATU's regional chairman of northern Natal, Mr Jerry Ntombela, the vice regional chairman of the area, Mr Jeffrey Vilane, and members from Eshowe, Kwa-Mbonambi, Melmouth and Newcastle. The 22 were from the following COSATU affiliates: the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU), Motor Industry Component Workers Union (MICWU), Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAWU), Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA] and National Iron, Steel and Metal Workers Union (NISMAWU). They were detained between June 11 and July 7 this year.

Their release followed Monday's landmark court ruling in Durban that detentions under Emergency Regulation 3(1) read with 3(3) were invalid.

The Maritzburg court was today due to hear the COSATU application, drawn up before Monday's judgment, for the 22 officials detention to be declared invalid. COSATU's education secretary, Mr Alec Erwin, alleged in an affidavit the police had detained the 22 men "in an attempt to hamstring if not destroy the activities of COSATU and its affiliate unions." He alleged that in northern Natal the police deliberately left the Inkatha based UWUSA (United Workers Union of South Africa) union "unhampered" but had attacked COSATU in order to "limit its ability to challenge UWUSA."

The other officials released were: Mr Mike Mabuyakhulu, Mr Joseph Miya, Mr Richard Bhengu, Mr Sipho Cele, Mr Hamilton Mkhwanazi, Mr Derek Phiri, Mr James Ntshingila, Mr Temba Mpontshane, Mr Busisiwe Mnguni, Mr Exon Ngubane, Mr Obed Shabangu, Mr Joshua Mhlongo, Mr Herbert Mdlanzi, Mr Methews Oliphant, Mr Winllies Mchunu, Mr Tom Mkhwanazi, Mr Blackie Mtshali, Mr Vincent Mkhoza, Mr Mthintwa Badumuti and Mr Sdudla Ncanana.

Information Bureau Comments
MB141519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — The Bureau for Information today stated that Monday's decision of a full bench of the Durban Supreme Court declaring certain emergency regulations invalid had been declared wrong by a full bench of the Natal Provincial Division in Pietermaritzburg.

The statement said: text

"A full bench of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court today ruled that the judgement in the matter Solomon Lechefa Tsenoli versus the minister of law and order and others was wrong.

"In the Tsenoli matter a full bench of the Durban and Coast Local Division of the Supreme Court held that the provisions of Regulation 3(1) of the emergency regulations, permitting arrest without warrant were invalid and ultra vires the power conferred upon the state president by Section 3(1) of the Public Safety Act.

"Mr Tsenoli, the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front was released from detention earlier this week.

"The Natal Provincial Division in Kerchhoff vs the minister of law and order and others, today held that parliament conferreda far-reaching discretion on the state president to make such regulations as would achieve the object of causing the safety of the public or of ensuring the maintenance of public order.

"The court held that it was left to the discretion of the state president to decide what matters would be necessary or expedient for the achievement of those objects, and that, in the result, regulation 3(1) was valid and intra vires.

"Applications for the release of 19 other detainees, held in terms of Regulation 3 and which were to be held today by the Natal provincial division, were withdrawn by the various applicants as a result of the decision of the full bench."

Grenade Damages Pietermaritzburg Police Station
MB141120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban Aug 14, SAPA — A handgrenade was hurled into the temporary police station in Sobantu Township in Pietermaritzburg yesterday, injuring a policeman and causing slight damage.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information confirmed the incident and said the attack took place at 1.30am.

The grenade was Soviet-made according to the spokesman. A policeman suffered minor cuts in the explosion.

No arrests have been made.

Buthelezi Explains Need for Loyalty Pledge
MB141226 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 0946 GMT 14 Aug 86

[SAPA Pr Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Umbumbulu, Thursday — Proper black education was so vital for a future free South Africa that KwaZulu leaders were prepared to lay down their lives to ensure its continuation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He warned at the formal opening of the Umbumbulu college of education here that if blacks did not begin preparing themselves now for inevitable liberation, their freedom would be snatched away by future regimes more oppressive than "white apartheid governments" had ever been.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president spelt out why teachers and other civil servants in KwaZulu were being asked for pledges of loyalty.

He said that the college students would pursue their teaching careers in a liberated country in which they would face almost inhuman responsibilities in eliminating backlogs and wrongs. Education and training, which had been needed to break apartheid, would be even more important in post-apartheid South Africa. The fact that blacks had been at the receiving end of white oppression should not delude them into thinking that some blacks could not be as bad as white oppressors.

KwaZulu and Inkatha had been maligned here and abroad because of their determiantion to preserve and improve whatever limited education there was. But they were not intimidated and would brook no disruption of it.

"I would be failing as a leader in the struggle for liberation if I allowed hoodlums and thugs to destroy our schools and our colleges," Chief Buthelezi said. "...we cannot tolerate even one lost day of education here."

Because these were issues affecting the nation's very survival and which would make political liberation meaningful in social and economic terms, KwaZulu and Inkatha wanted loyalty — to work in partnership with those who were as serious as they were about such issues.

"That is why we are expecting every KwaZulu civil servant, including every teacher, nurse and doctor, to declare that they stand with us in the struggle for liberation and that they will be loyal to those noble aims and objectives which we pursue on behalf of the people," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Our political enemies will want to make as much political capital against us as they can, and we are aware of how our intentions are distorted by some media people."

But civil servants were being asked to sign no more than a pledge to pursue such honourable things for the sake of South Africa. It was not an attempt at self-deification, as some claimed.

Teachers or pupils opposed to education had no right to teach or learn. Democracy demanded that they leave those who wanted to in peace.

"We do not have compulsory education in our schools," he said. "So if people cannot stand our schools they are free to leave them. If it is too hot in the kitchen, get out."

It was a hideous assault against democracy to bomb and burn schools, to deny others the right to be educated and to intimidate those black teachers who wanted to teach.

"In a true democracy we advocate that which we think people should be doing and we try to persuade them," Cheif Buthelezi said. "But when advocacy and persuasion fail we do not maim, burn, beat up and kill because people do not listen to us."

KwaZulu's leaders pledged themselves to defend the rights of parents, teachers and children who wanted education and would not be intimidated into abdicating their responsibilities.

"No amount of guns, hand-grenades, petrol bombs, explosives or necklacing will ever make us deviate from our course. We are prepared to lay down our lives for the future of our children."

Sanctions Meeting With Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana

MB141247 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 14, SAPA — South Africa briefed delegations from Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho in Pretoria today on the consequences sanctions would have on the inter-dependent economies of these countries.

Mr Ray Killen, director-general of foreign affairs, who headed the South African delegation at an extraordinary meeting of the Southern African Customs Union Commission, said the meeting had been held to "exchange ideas" and had been successful.

The delegations would report back to their governments, and "we'll wait to hear from them," Mr Killen said.

A spokesman for the Botswana delegation said it had pointed out at the meeting that economic pressures on South Africa were fundamentally rooted in political issues, and had expressed the hope that solutions would be found soon.

Botswana's delegation was headed by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning's permanent secretary, Mr B. Gaolathe.

Mr Kenneth Mbuli, Swaziland's secretary of finance, headed his coutnry's delegation, while Mr Edward Wallington, principal secretary of finance, represented Lesotho.

Committee Claims 300,000 Out of School in Townships

MB140713 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0709 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 14, SAPA — Because of the demand by the Department of Education and Training [DET] that pupils carry identity documents, about 300,000 children were out of school, with no hope of returning for the rest of the year, the Private Schools Steering Committee [PSSC] said today. "This situation has the most serious implications for the future of education in our country," the PSSC said in a statement. "It is totally unacceptable that children should carry these documents or that they should be out of school." They also were alarmed at the deterioration of public education in the townships.

Because of the state of emergency and the attitude of the DET, the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] and other organisations had not been able to function to try to redress problems, the PSSC said.

"We also view with alarm the failure of the DET to consult parents or the NECC over the presence of security forces or the issuing of identity documents."

The refusal of the DET to accord pupils the right of "democratic assembly" meant black pupils were being treated as if their norms, values, and cultures were worth nothing, the PSSC said. There were other issues the children had to contend with. Even in comparatively peaceful tiems the children had to struggle to get places in schools. The problems faced by township children were ultimately the problems of all South Africans, the PSSC said.

"It is irresponsible for those who are not immediately affected by these happenings to proceed as if the country were totally normal. Indeed, we will not solve the problems of the education of black children unless South Africans strive on a broad front for a non-racial, democratic society in which all our people have the chance to fulfill thier aspirations and ideals."

The PSSC called on pupils in private schools to become familiar with the conditions of the township children and to help to bring about a new, just, non-racial society." [quotation mark as received]

Part of the work of the PSSC is to monitor developments in education and to advise pupils at private schools and parents and teachers on how to respond to these developments.

Detentions Reported at Unprecedented Level

MB121235 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT
12 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 12, SAPA — The level of detentions in South Africa this year is "running at a level never before experienced" and detentions under security legislation are continuing along with those under the emergency regulations, the DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] said in a report released today.

"Although a state of emergency was declared on June 12 and huge numbers have been detained since then under emergency regulations, nevertheless detentions under security legislation continued during June and July ...," the Detainees Parents Support Committees said.

The DPSC said it had knowledge of 783 people detained this year under security laws and stressed that "to these figures must be added at least 1400 unknown persons for the first seven months of 1986..."

A further 631 were held from January to March in the first state of emergency and an estimated 10000 people have been held under the second state of emergency, making a total of about 13000 detentions this year.

The organisation's statistics show that 400 of the known security detainees are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

The eastern Cape has been hardest hit with 250 people known to be inside under security legislation. The Transvaal comes second with 240 security detainees.

By far the largest number of security detainees are community and political workers (227) followed by students and teachers (137). Thirty trade unionists are reported to be held under security laws. Of the known security detentions, 26 people were released within 40 hours and 529 after a longer period. More than 183 are still in detention and 39 are awaiting trial.

According to the statistics, none of the known security detainees had been charged and convicted by the end of July. Four security detainees were charged and acquitted, however. Two security detainees died in jail, the DPSC said.

The report sid the use of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act to detain people had largely fallen away due to the state of emergency but that "the use of Section 29 (for interrogation in solitary confinement) continues regardless."

Many of the detentions under security laws had taken place in the homelands.

The report also noted that the government has gazetted a new list of names of people who may not be quoted. The total number of listed persons is now 180. Details about emergency detainees were contained in earlier DPSC reports.

Union Council Condemns 'Haste' Over Emergency
MB131401 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1358 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) today condemned "the haste with which the authorities rushed through the emergency" regulations.

The president of TUCSA, Mr R.H. Botha, said the regulations had now proved inadequate. The hastiness had caused a "waste of money and manpower and unnecessary suffering."

Commenting on recent court decisions about the regulations, Mr Botha said TUCSA welcomed "the fact that the rule of just law was being upheld by our courts."

He added TUCSA had always opposed detention without trial.

Minister Says Productivity 'Alarmingly Low'
MB141821 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1811 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, August 14, SAPA — Productivity in many South African enterprises was alarmingly low when compared with that of other countries, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Durban today.

Addressing a function to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Natal training centre, he said low productivity was one of the major causes of price increases, which in turn adversely affected the country's competitiveness on international markets.

He outlined the need for South Africa's in-service training centres to provide courses to improve the productivity, literacy and qualifications of workers.

In 1980, 54 per cent of the country's economically active population had not passed Standard 5, he said.

Mr du Plessis said another major challenge was the upgrading of training in labour relations.

"The Manpower Training Act makes ample provision for financial assistance or tax concessions for training in labour relations," he said.

The R432 million spent since June last year on the special work creation programmes for the unemployed had been well-spent, Mr du Plessis added.

Transkei's Matanzima Says ANC Communist Controlled
MB141425 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, says the ANC was formed to fight for the rights of black people, but that the organization has been taken over by communists.

Addressing teachers and members of school committees in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said blacks are being recruited by the ANC under the pretext that they will receive bursaries for studies overseas, but in reality these people are trained in terrorism there.

Chief Matanzima said another strategy of terrorists is to commit industrial sabotage to bring down the economy of countries.

Statement on UDF Meeting Application
MB131853 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1852 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 13, SAPA — The Bureau for Information said in a statement to SAPA today that the United Democratic Front [UDF] today abandoned attempts — via a court inderdict — to legalise a meeting planned for Hanover Park in the cape by indicating that they wanted to amend their application to the court.

In reply to the plea, the regional commissioner of the SA police in the Western Province, Brig C.A. Swart, set before the court the following:

That the applicant (the UDF) said in a pamphlet distributed shortly after the declaration of the state of emergency, "we will not be silenced," and that they were "devising new and creative ways of resisting the emergency."

According to the statement, Brig Swart continued to bring the following to the attention of the court:

"What I had had to consider, in exercising my discretion, (to allow the meeting to proceed), was whether the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order would have been endangered and the ending of the state of emergency would have been damaged if the meeting was allowed to go ahead.

"In this connection I considered the following:

"On March 11 in the Claremont community hall, the applicant (the UDF) held a meeting from which about 350 youths streamed out on the main road, Claremont, and brought the traffic to a standstill for about half an hour. The windows of about six businesses in the area were smashed.

"The applicant also held meetings at Westridge community hall on April 6, at the Bonteheuwel community hall on May 4 and at the Louws Bush Community hall, Elsies River on May 18, where illegalities were allegededly committed in terms of the internal Security Act NR 74 1972, in that there was incitement to acts of violence: furthering the aims of a banned organisation — the African National Congress — and where animosity between different race groups was caused, encouraged or instigated."

The dossier concerning the above mentioned transgressions is at present awaiting the decision of the attorney-general in Cape town.

"During a meeting organised by the applicant at the Westridge community hall on May 25, Moegsien Abrahams was pointed out as a police informer and was followed out of the hall.

"His body was found in the vicinity of the hall shortly afterwards. A murder charge is being investigated in this connection," the statement ended.

Information Bureau Releases 15 Aug Unrest Report

MB151056 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 15, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06H00 (14 August) to 06H00 (15 August)

"Only one unrest-related death was reported in the 24-hour period ending 06H00 this morning. At 24H15 last night the security forces found the burnt body of an unidentified black man in Rockville, Soweto.

"There was also, compared to Wednesday, a significant decline in the number of incidents reported. The majority of incidents again took place in Soweto. Schoolchildren boycotting classes are allegedly responsible for most of the incidents. There are definite indications that these boycott actions are not spontaneous but planned.

"Other incidents of unrest were mainly restricted to the Eastern Province while the rest of the country experience virtually no unrest. The damage caused in unrest has again returned to the low levels of the past weeks."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Court Rulings

"Ironically enough, the rather inelegant way in which the Government pushes through legislation and regulations gives the courts and legal people a chance to demonstrate that South Africa is not yet a totalitarian state," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 13 August. Peter Reynolds, legal adviser to *Sowetan* and other Argus newspapers, "has been reported as saying: 'It is reassuring that the courts are continuing to uphold the rule of law in South Africa. This will have a beneficial effect on our country's somewhat tarnished image overseas at a time when we sorely need to be seen to be supporting the public's right to be heard and protected by the courts.' " It is hoped that the government will "do its homework properly next time there is a crisis that it believes needs to be addressed."

CITIZEN on Emergency

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* says the state of emergency "was and still is" necessary. It points out that "anyone with knowledge of the murder and mayhem being committed before the emergency will appreciate that the Government simply had to act tough." However, the editorial also points to "the failure of the State to draft some of the emergency regulations in a manner that would stand the test of legal scrutiny." It says the emergency regulations should not have "legal loopholes." "While successful applications demonstrate the independence of judiciary, the fact that the regulations or clauses are found to be invalid causes confusion and undermines the authority of those who apply the emergency laws." "There must be no uncertainty over the powers taken by the State, or in the application of those powers. The emergency must end in due course because it has achieved its objectives in bringing peace and stability to the country; it must not collapse in legal wrangling and confusion."

STAR on President's NP Conference Speech

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 13 August says that State President Botha's speech at the National Party (NP) federal congress in Durban did not supply a "clearer vision of the future." "Vague hints of a possible early general election or referendum to consider unspecified proposals do not amount to a message of hope." The editorial says "at core, the Government has pinned everything on one 'solution' — the National Council." However, "the latest speech does not dispel the belief that the National Council may be stillborn. And that would mean that there is still no plan for South Africa's black majority. As for the notion of independent city-states like Soweto and Tembisa, such an idea can't simply be offered as a passing suggestion. It is hard to imagine why South Africans would prefer a series of ghetto-Luxembourgs standing guard over minority interests to a united country able to pool and exploit all its resources. The State President didn't tell us. The country still awaits a proper lead."

Race Not Source of Conflict

"There is hope for South Africa — but it rests on freedom of political activity for all its peoples," says an article on the same page. This is the view of sociologist and author Prof Heribert

Adam of the Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada — now acting director of the Center for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town. He spoke at a joint forum of the South African Institute of International Affairs and the South African Institute of Race Relations and said conflict in South Africa "revolved not around race or skin colour but around power and privilege, which could be shared." Professor Adam said white South Africans "would be surprised at how moderate people's demands would be if this single condition — freedom of political activity — was met." He also pointed out that "ethnicity — differences of race and tribe — was imposed by racial legislation. 'What is portrayed as tribal fighting should be seen in terms of competition for scarce resources.'" "Legalising the outlawed movement [ANC] — which nevertheless represented the majority of people excluded from the present political system — would force it to fall back on its local constituency which would be 'conservative and religious rather than socialist.'" Adam said apartheid "has lost its meaning and the Government its view of the future. It was resorting to crisis management. Common interests in the political spectrum could bring about the emergence of a social democracy as in Sweden or West Germany which would not mean a complete reversal of the economic structure."

Sanctions Violated

Joao Santa Rita writes on page 16 of *The Star*: "Only limited sanctions have so far been imposed on South Africa and there are already accusations that some neighbouring countries are violating them." A decision by the Finnish Transport Workers' Union to boycott Swaziland because of its alleged violation of sanctions "underlines the importance for industrialists of the cracks in the wall that some nations want to build around South Africa." Rita says Botswana, Swaziland, and Mauritius already report an increasing number of inquiries from businessmen about starting business operations there. "The proximity of these countries to South African markets makes them alternative sites for industrial and commercial concerns." However, "the director of the Pretoria-based Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, said recently he doubted that if they were denied access to South Africa's market, infrastructure and service facilities, international corporations would remain in the region."

BUSINESS DAY on Gold Price Rise

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 13 August says: "In this boom-or-bust country the phenomenon of racing prices and overnight fortunes is not unfamiliar, but this time the consequences of the gold price rise might be a little different. The debt problem waits in the wings to swallow the bonanza in foreign currency, and inflation lingers at home to negate the profit." The editorial says the "bonanza" could be turned to long-term benefit but the government has to: "face the reality that the debt problem — more than anything else — has brought the sanctions campaign to such a pitch;" and "resist the temptation to consume the additional revenue from the gold price and, instead, seek to stimulate economic activity by cutting taxes." The editorial makes these observations "without much hope." The civil service "no longer perceives any difference between its own interests and the interests of the country; it no longer reflects that taxation and inflation may kill the goose. So we shall have to be content, we fear, with a mere bonanza rather than prosperity. Watch the indices, and count the blessings."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"For a nation which purports to oppose sanctions, SA is showing for too much pleasure in the measures taken recently to discomfort its neighbours," says a second editorial on the same page. "We have seen in Mozambique that economic collapse causes flows of refugees, loss of markets and perpetual meddling by distant powers. There is no reason to think that the consequences would be different in Zimbabwe. SA's interests are best served by restraint, not by vengefulness."

Senate 'Saves' RSA

On the same page Simon Barber writes from Washington that "those members of the SA ruling elite who worry about what the US is going to do to them" should be aware that the "Senate saved them from getting excessively burnt last year, and will likely to do so again this week." "There is a majority in favour of doing something to SA, but it is not a fervent majority." Barber says, "having pushed the administration to amend its policy while stamping on the goofiness of the lower chamber, the Senate will hand the reins back to the White House and the State Department where they belong."

Inqury Demanded Into Police Action

"It is a mater of profound regret that the Minister of Police [minister of law and order] has not opposed a final order restraining the police, army and squatter leaders from attacking the KTC squatter camp," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 12 August. "The horrifying allegations about police collusion and involvement in the attacks which destroyed squatter settlements in the Crossroads area in May and June this year will not be weighed and tested in evidence and cross-examination before the Supreme Court." The editorial says that in opting not to proceed, Minister Louis le Grange has deprived himself of the opportunity of clearing the name of the police. The affidavits, in effect, assert that police, the guardians of the law, acted in wholesale and flagrant disregard of the law. The questions at issue are of extraordinary importance. It is in the interests of both police and public that they be resolved. Yet Mr le Grange has chosen otherwise. It remains, therefore, to repeat more insistently than ever the original demand for a judicial commission of inquiry. Let the truth be established."

Economic Structures for Townships

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 August says in an editorial on page 8 that "in deciding on future projects it is clear that large scale additional provision will have to be made for new black towns." It is also clear that the state cannot bear the full financial burden and that the communities concerned should make contributions just as whites do. A blueprint for a new black town near Diepkloof is being considered, and it is important that the aforementioned aspects be taken into account here and elsewhere. Soweto has taught South Africans what the consequences are of a black hostel town without its own viable economic structure. Since the black man's permanence, and his right to full South African citizenship is already recognized, his right to economic development deserves recognition. "In this way he can contribute to greater economic independence."

BEELD on Emergency

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 13 August says in an editorial on page 14 that people must agree with the Bureau for

Information that the unrest situation in the country has changed to relative calm. It says a few months ago "it seemed as though the clouds of smoke over the country were growing larger, or that the revolutionaries were intensifying their control. The government simply had to step in, and now South Africa has normalized and the unrest level is at its lowest." However, there is the question of what is being done with the peace that has been restored. "Because that is the decisive factor for the future. Law and order in the country must be utilized to find lasting political solutions. Will moderates now sit more easily around the conference table to discuss formulas for coexistence?" It is hoped that the National Party federal congress in Durban "takes the lead in this."

BEELD on Court Rulings

A second editorial on the same page says the court decisions under which several emergency regulations have recently been declared invalid will not undo the unrest situation, and nor does it change the need for various drastic measures to counter a potentially explosive situation. "Nevertheless, court decisions serve as clear evidence that legislation, no matter how well meant, cannot be above proven and accepted legal principles." The editorial says regulations were not properly drawn up and there have been loopholes. "Not only is the government shown in a poor light, but it provides the publicity for those very elements which necessitated the emergency and are now battling, with the law on their side, to have it lifted. There is already enough uncertainty and confusion in the country. It must not be worsened by a lack of thoroughness, laxity, and just plain incomplete work by the formulators of measures which affect the lives of every one in this country."

TRANSVALER on Salary Increases

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 12 August in an editorial on page 14, says the salary increase for politicians is a step "seen by staff unions, trade unions, and other sectors of organized labor as the signal to come forward with wage and salary demands." The paper says there is a strong case for the increases being asked for, but warns: "The harsh reality is that South Africa cannot afford salary increases at present. First, because inflation has not yet been defeated, and second, because the country's economy will have to adjust rapidly to prepare us for an onslaught aimed at crippling us economically. Which only makes the example set by the politicians more regrettable."

RSA Should Promote Itself

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 12 August says: "South Africa needs one or two imaginative projects which can free it from the prevailing pessimism. One such task which must be tackled with great enthusiasm, is the campaign to 'buy South African.' According to reports, the majority of local authorities, in response to a request by Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, have given the assurance that where possible they will give preference to locally produced goods and services. This is as it should be. And the man in the street can participate in this campaign, by ensuring that the production capacity of local manufacturers is fully utilized and increased. In that way, the disturbing unemployment in the country can be countered."

VADERLAND on NP Congress

An editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 13 August says: "It is doubtful whether any constitutional prospects at the National Party's federal congress will satisfy the outside world. The proposals being made for group structures and self-determination within the group context will be picked out by the outside world to the exclusion of the proposals for joint structures and joint decisionmaking. In all likelihood, all this will be projected as a continuation of apartheid." The paper says one could ask of those critics whether the only models are the American and British democracies. State President Botha last night clearly spelled out the options as seen by the NP. "With the policy as explained, the NP will take its people along with it, even in an election, if that is decided on. It will also unite white South Africans to a great extent against the onslaught from outside. But the important issue is, whether it will also convince moderates in the black community and their leaders to become partners in order that dialogue, negotiation, contest, and power sharing can become a reality."

ZAMBIA

Credit Letters for Buying RSA Goods Banned

MB141853 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The Bank of Zambia has banned credit and invoice letters from businessmen wanting to buy goods from South Africa. This cancellation includes a halt to applications for foreign exchange for business transactions to the racist republic. It was said in Lusaka that the measures meant an effective (?retract) at restrictions imposed by Pretoria on Zambia's cargo [word indistinct] South Africa tightened customs regulations by subjecting Zambia's imports and exports to physical custom inspection and additional tariff levies.

ZIMBABWE

More Troops To Be Deployed in Mozambique

MB150843 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Zimbabwe is to deploy more troops to defend the railway line to Maputo as well as the Beira corridor. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe says the Maputo line is more vulnerable as it is within easy striking distance of the South African border and it passes through sparsely populated territory. He says he expects increased attacks by South Africa and what he called its surrogates because of the mounting pressure for sanctions against apartheid.